

No. 616

WA/Hmm/cm/SA/713/153

Christmas, 1935

*AUTOGRAPH LETTERS*  
*AND*  
*HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS*



TO HIS MAJESTY  
KING GEORGE V

MAGGS BROS. Ltd.  
34 & 35, Conduit Street, New Bond Street  
LONDON, W.  
AND  
93 & 95 Rue La Boëtie, Paris (8)





## FRONTISPICE

Dr. T. H. Coffey

January 25<sup>th</sup> 1808.

of a few months now  
Coffey

GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING.  
Autograph Letter Signed.  
(Facsimile shows second page).  
See Item No. 977.

No. 616

Christmas, 1935

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS  
AND  
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS



MAGGS BROS. Ltd.

*Booksellers by Appointment to His Majesty King George V  
and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales*

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LEAMINGTON SPA  
AND LONDON



# AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND MSS.

For a further selection see Catalogues listed on page 3 of cover.

A.L.S.—Autograph Letter Signed. A.L.—Autograph Letter (in 3rd Person).

D.S.—Document Signed. L.S.—Letter Signed.

Numeration of items continued from Catalogue No. 611.

836 **ADDISON** (JOSEPH, 1672-1719). Essayist, Poet, and Statesman.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO THOMAS WHARTON,  
LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

4 pp., 4to. London, 24th August, 1710.

£31 10s

A very fine letter mentioning Congreve, Harley, Dr. Garth and Bickerstaff (the name under which Steele wrote in the "Tatler"); also referring to the political unrest of the time, and written a few weeks before the fall of the Whigs, which involved his loss of office.

" . . . I hear from my Lord Dartmouth's office that all the particulars which I had in charge to his Lordsp have been already complied with, except that about proroguing the Parliament, which I have desired may be despatched forthwith to your Ex<sup>cde</sup> in case it be judged necessary.

" The Privy Council is to meet this night in order (as it was said yesterday) to place my Lord Peterborow at the head of the Admiralty, and to determine of the dissolution; but this morning I hear from very good hands, that there is advice of the Prince of Wales being ready to Embarque with a body of troops at Dunkirk, and that the Admiralty is to attend the P. Council upon this occasion.

" It is said that D. of Queensbrow has had intimation of such a designed invasion above a month ago from several parts of Scotland. . . .

" Among the Prints which I send yr Lordsp by this post, the Essay upon Credit is said to be written by Mr. Hartley, and that of Bickerstaff Detected by Mr. Congreve. Dr. Garth . . . will not excuse me if I do not present his most humble duty to your Lordsp; the Dr. this morn: shewed me a copy of verses which he has made in praise of the late Lord Treasurer." Etc.

837 **AINSWORTH** (WILLIAM HARRISON, 1805-1882). Novelist.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (INITIALS) TO  
MACRONE.

4 pp., 8vo. N.D.

£2 10s

" I return you Mr. Kidd's letter. It appears to me that you are, even by his own showing, the person who ought to complain.

" His letter states in a passage which I have under-lined that a new edition of his work, 'bearing that exact title is in the press.' Does not this speak for itself? He is taking advantage of your advertising to put forth his own obscure publication.

" The *exact* title is the legal point for consideration—and if the former edition of his work be entitled . . . 'A Guide to the Lions of London,' I am sure you are safe—and you ought to prevent him from taking *your* title. Let him keep to his own." Etc.

AINSWORTH'S "TOWER OF LONDON."

838 [AINSWORTH (WILLIAM HARRISON).]

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH, GEORGE CRUIKSHANK AND RICHARD BENTLEY FOR THE PUBLICATION OF "THE TOWER OF LONDON." WITH AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED FROM BARHAM TO CRUIKSHANK ON THE THIRD PAGE, DATED 27th AUGUST, 1840.

Endorsed by Cruikshank "Tower of London Agreement."

£10 10s

An extremely interesting document, being the copy in the hand of Richard Barham of the agreement between Ainsworth, Cruikshank, and Bentley, the author, illustrator and publisher of "The Tower of London." Barham, besides witnessing the agreement, is mentioned as the arbitrator.

" . . . It is agreed . . .

" That Mr. Ainsworth execute the literary portion of the work.

" That Mr. Cruikshank do furnish three illustrations on steel, and such wood cuts as may be deemed expedient, in each number.

" That Mr. Bentley do publish it and use his best exertions to promote its success as practised by the most respectable firms in the trade.

" That Mr. Bentley receive one third of the net profits, but that he be not in any way a partner in the work (which is the joint property of Messrs. Ainsworth and Cruikshank) and that we have no controul over the management or execution of the work. . . .

" It is distinctly understood that Mr. Bentley is to be the Publisher only, and not in any way a part proprietor of the work, but at the same time the publication is not to be transferred from his hands unless upon good and sufficient grounds to be approved of by an arbitrator.

" That the Revd. R. H. Barham be the arbitrator.

" That in case the work shall, after it has been concluded in numbers, be published in a collected form, Mr. Bentley shall have a third share of the profits of the first three thousand copies, and that in case a farther issue than the said three thousand shall be made Mr. Bentley shall have the option of a pre-emption; that is to say that it shall not be disposed of to any other publisher at a price which Mr. Bentley shall be willing to give.

" That Messrs. Ainsworth and Cruikshank shall continue the said work until it shall be completed in the said thirteen numbers unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the arbitrator above named that the profits are not such as to make its continuation expedient." Etc.

839 ARNOLD (SIR EDWIN, 1832-1904). Poet and Journalist.

AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT SIGNED OF A POEM ENTITLED "TOUJOURS EN AVANT."

Comprising four verses of eight lines each on 1 page, 4to. £1 5s

The first verse of this poem reads:—

" His Mother was a Prince's child,  
His sire a crowned king;  
There lacked not to his wishes wild  
What the broad earth could bring:  
Strong knees were supple at his whim  
Swords glimmered at his will:  
Brave Fortune! yet it wearied him  
His spirit thirsted still!" Etc.

THE DESPATCH OF THE MISSION SHIP "THE DUFF" TO THE SOUTH SEAS,  
AND SENDING OTHER MISSIONARIES BY CONVICT SHIPS.

840 **BANKS** (SIR JOSEPH, 1743-1820). President of the Royal Society.

FIVE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO REV. THOMAS  
HAWEIS, THE FATHER OF THE SOUTH SEAS MISSION.

8 pages, 4to. 1798-1820.

£42

Sir Joseph Banks was interested in the work of the Foreign Missions and writes to the Rev. Thomas Haweis congratulating him on the success of the mission sent there, expressing his interest in the schemes, the conveyance of missionaries on convict ships, etc.

"I have according to my promise enquired of the Clerks of Council & I find by them that the Commee. of P. Council for Trade has no authority whatever nor indeed has the Privy Council any to remit or any wise to intermeddle with the Collectors of the duties laid on by the Convoy act.

"The board of Treasury may remit them, if therefore your Society have any interest there as must be the case if my friend Mr. Wilberforce belongs to it, application may be made to them with a prospect of success.

"I am so much convinced that consequences very beneficial to mankind must arise from your Plan & so much pleased to see my favorite pursuit of discovery reap so much advantage from the Duffs voyage that I am desirous of seconding with all my might such applications as may be made to the Treasury but I dare not undertake the business solely lest it should cost me more time than I can at present spare to gain access to a person so much employed as Mr. Pitt now is."

" . . . I hope however that the outward freight of the convicts will render the expenses of the Voyage much more moderate than it otherwise would be, & I cannot but hope also that the influence of the Missionaries on the unfortunate passengers & on the inhabitants of the new settlement, will become sufficiently evident, to ingratiate the undertakers with Government," Etc.

"Many thanks for the letter you have sent me. Little did I ever expect to see the name of Jehovah as The True God & Jesus Christ as the Saviour of Mankind from Ta(h)ite. The mission appears to have been more fortunate in the S. Sea Isles than in any other part of the world, the Neophytes are I see raising a Fund to enable them to pay their own Pastors.

"The increase of population which must take place under the present customs must prove immense. I fear it will exceed the means of providing sustenance, great as these are in these happy Islands." Etc.

841 **BANNINCK-COCK** (FRANS). Burgomaster of Amsterdam. The subject of Rembrandt's famous picture of the sortie of the Company of Banninck-Cocq, "The Night Watch."

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO MR. DURCK DE JONGE.

1 page, folio. Amsterdam, 22nd May, 1631.

£10 10s

A fine and witty letter concerning an administrative question of his lands in Purmerland.

"Uwe laetste missive is my behandicht en ghezien die impertinentie veranderinge van die onwetende regeerders van Purmerlant en Ilpendam, die met Uw  
(continued over)

**Banninck-Cock** (Frans)—continued.

accoort tevreden sullende zyn, hebbe (ick) hetselde ondereekent, doch later het principaelste verandert bevonden; ick ben geresolveert van ghelycken door desen suyren appel te byten en haer toe te staan. Ende byaldien zy hierinne op een nieuwe veranderinge begeren soo schey ick soo wel uyt het een als uyt het ander, want ick veel liever hebbe met boeren te twisten als van boeren gheregeert te werden.” Etc.

- 841a **BARING-GOULD** (SABINE, born 1834). Famous Author and Hymn Writer.

“ON THE RESURRECTION MORNING.” AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT SIGNED OF THIS FAMOUS HYMN.

Comprising 8 verses of 4 lines each on 1 page, folio. £18 18s

“On the Resurrection Morning  
Soul and Body meet again;  
No more sorrow, no more weeping,  
No more pain.” Etc., Etc.

THE LAWFULNESS OF THE MARRIAGE OF AN UNCLE WITH HIS NIECE.

- 842 **BAXTER** (RICHARD, 1615-1691). Presbyterian Divine. Author of “Saint’s Everlasting Rest,” and other Works.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO REV. FRANCIS TALLENTS OF SHREWSBURY.

1 full page, folio. 14th January, 165<sup>3</sup>. With small wax seal.

£15 15s

Discussing the lawfulness of the marriage of an uncle with his niece.

“ . . . Had I been consulted in this case before the marriage was made, I should have given my advise & persuasion to forbear it, upon this account yt at best it is a doubtful case, & no man should cast his owne conscience into unnecessary pplexities; the world is wide enough for choice—I dare not now warrant them from ye guilt of violating God’s law—Lev. 18, 14—If they have more light ymselfes than I have, to see ye lawfulness of it, I deny not but their own consciences may have proof, but els not. Yet dare I not conclude ym guilty (of any more yn a sinfull venturing upon a doubtfull case) because tho their degrees be of ye same distance with yt Lev. 18, 14, yet I am not fully certain yt God left any degree unnamed wch he intended to forbid & whether he left man’s reason to gather by consequences yt all other degrees of equal distance are unlawful or not, for I am not sure if God might not have some reason to prohibite it to ye one sexe more yn to ye other of ye same distance, or at least have some other reason of ye difference yt I know not of.” Etc., etc.

843 **BEERBOHM** (MAX, born 1872). Famous Caricaturist.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO LOVAT FRASER.

3 pp., 8vo. Upper Berkeley Street, 2nd February, 1910. £5 5s

Thanking his correspondent for a copy of his work and continuing :

" My only criticism, the one dash of bitterness in my case, is that there are not more than six of these brilliant caricatures. I hope this book is the fore-runner of many others.

" It is very pleasant to find that England holds (though as I gather from your name, Scotland has produced) a caricaturist besides yours truly, Max Beerbohm (not that England produced me). I am mainly Dutch."

844 **BEGBIE** (HAROLD, born 1871). Author, Poet and Journalist.

AUTOGRAPH POEM " THE BUILDER."

Comprising 5 verses of 8 lines each, on 3 pp., 4to. With autograph signature and address endorsed. £1 5s

Written at the time of the Boer War. It is addressed to the spirit of Sir Walter Raleigh as the builder of England's world-greatness.

845 **BERNADOTTE** (JEAN BAPTISTE JULES, 1764-1844). French Republican General, and Marshal of France, elected King of Sweden under the title of Charles XIV.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO GENERAL MARCEAU.

1 page, 4to. Kerlig, 18th April, 1795.

£5 5s

Concerning a fire that had broken out at the village of Kottz.

(Trans.) :—" General Barbou has just informed me my dear comrade that during the day a fire has broken out at the village at Kottz; it was started by a child who set fire to the powder in a barn. Sixteen houses have fallen a prey to the flames." Etc.

846 **BERRIDGE** (JOHN, 1716-1793). Evangelical Clergyman. Friend of Wesley and Whitefield.

TWO AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO MISS ORTON, WHO AFTERWARDS BECAME THE WIFE OF REV. THOMAS HAWEIS, THE FATHER OF THE SOUTH SEAS MISSION.

6 pages, 4to. Everton and The Tabernacle, 20th March, 1771, to 2nd March, 1776. £10 10s

Asking for news of Lady Huntingdon and thanking his correspondent for a present of some wine.

" . . . My Heart, thro Grace has been following Jesus for some years,  
(continued over)

**Berridge** (John)—*continued.*

but of late it has chiefly delighted to attend him at Gethsemane & Calvary. Christ is every where precious, but on a Cross he is glorious. His love appears great when he is preaching or healing, but it shines forth godlike indeed when he is bleeding & dying. No sight of Christ humbles the soul, and melts down the heart, like this. If you would be well out of Conceit with the world, yourself, and Sin, learn to look on a crucifyd Jesus, and dwell at his Cross. It seems a very barren Tree & a naked prospect to self-righteous Man, but is the Christian's Tree of Life, and opens his View of Heaven. . . . Pray, what is become of our good Lady? Is she gone to Georgia, or gone to Wales, or gone to Heaven? I hear nothing of her, and the Papers are silent about her. If she is upon earth, I suppose she has got some work in Hand for her Master; and I scarce think she is fled to the skies, because I lately received some Salt of Amber from her. When you write to her, pray inform the Countess that poor Jack of Everton is still alive, but mighty crazy; has received her Amber, and thanks her heartily, and loves her dearly. All Blessings attend her." Etc.

" . . . Lady Huntingdon has been ill, but is better, and ready to take wing for Norwich. I think she will peep thro this Century, and you will joyn me in saying, Amen." Etc.

## NOTES FOR " BRITISH BIRDS."

847 **BEWICK** (THOMAS, 1753-1828). Wood-engraver.

## AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT NOTES FOR HIS " HISTORY OF BRITISH BIRDS."

102 pp., 4to.

£15

Referring to his " History of British Birds " in his Memoir, Bewick writes :—

" I was obliged from necessity, not choice, to commence author; as soon as each bird was finished on the wood, I set about describing it from my specimen; and in this way, I finished as truly as I could the second volume of the History of Birds."

848 **BEWICK** (THOMAS).

## AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED.

I page, 4to. Newcastle, 24th November, 1815.

£5 5s

" The last Facsimiles that we intrusted to you to engrave you paid no regard to your pattern, which gave us a deal of trouble besides laying us under the fears of having the Plates to do over again. . . . The Facsimiles we now send you to engrave, we hope you will do correctly—otherwise it will be *returned upon our hands*—the letters upon it are ready traced out for you & we trust you will attend to the pattern, do it as soon as you conveniently can & return the Plate with your charge." Etc.

849 **BONAPARTE** (JOSEPH, 1768-1844). Eldest brother of Napoleon. King of Naples, afterwards of Spain.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER (IN ITALIAN) TO HIS UNCLE, CARDINAL FESCH, WITH HIS DRAFT REPLY, ON SAME SHEET.

3½ pp., 4to. Corte, 14th July, 1792.

£25

An extremely interesting letter dealing entirely with Napoleon and his affairs. It is quoted and translated by Marcaggi in his "Genèse de Napoleon," p. 339.

(Trans.):—"You will have received a letter from Napoleon in which he told you of Peraldi's hostility. Peraldi had gone to the war office in the name of the Deputation and had represented Napoleon as a very bad fellow; so that Napoleon who on returning to take his commission had heard what Peraldi had said, found the officers very cold towards him. Then he called on the deputies to make them contradict Peraldi's statements. Leonetti refused, Pozzi promised to do so and did not keep his word, and so did all the others. Peraldi returned three times to the office. He met there a friend of Napoleon's who hearing his calumny criticized him in a most lively manner, telling him that Napoleon was known and that everything was a calumny, and if he were a man of honour, he would use a pistol or a sword. Napoleon went back with his certificates and the next day his commission was sent to him."

850 **BORROW** (GEORGE, 1803-1881). Author of "Lavengro," "Gypsies in Spain," "Bible in Spain."

"THE DEATH OF HAKON." AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF THIS POEM.

3½ pages, 4to.

£10 10s

851 **BORROW** (GEORGE).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED.

3½ pp., 4to. Oulton, May, 1875.

£7 10s

" . . . You mention Chamberlayne's work, containing versions of the Lord's Prayer in a hundred languages and ask whether I can explain why the one which purports to be a rendering into Waldensian is evidently made in some dialect of the Gaelic. . . . I have been acquainted with Chamberlayne's work for upwards of forty years. I first saw it at St. Petersburg in 1834, and the translation in question very soon caught my attention. I at first thought that it was an attempt at imposition, but I soon relinquished that idea. I remembered that at one time Helvetia was a great place for Gaelic. I do not mean the old time when the Gaul possessed the greater part of Europe, but a long subsequent period. Switzerland was converted to Christianity by Irish monks, the most active and efficient of whom was Gall. These people founded schools in which, together with Christianity, the Irish or Gaelic language was taught. In process of time, though the religion flourished, the Helveto Gaelic died away, but many pieces in that tongue survived, some of which might still probably be found in the recesses of St. Gall, the noble abbey named after the venerable apostle of Christianity in Helvetia, so I deemed it very possible that the version in question might be one of the surviving fruits of Irish missionary labour in Helvetia." Etc.

- 852 **BOWLES** (WILLIAM LISLE, 1762-1850). Poet. Famous for his Sonnets.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO JOHN SCOTT.

4 pp., 4to. November, 1821.

£2 10s

Concerning Byron, and criticisms on himself.

"From the similarity of the style and from the very peculiar circumstance of the same ground being taken, and from the quotations from Byron, which I think no two men in the Kingdom could be capable of bringing against me, to prove my temper, & motives; from these circumstances, coupled with Gilchrist's avow'd intention, & from my enquiries & other circumstances, it appear'd to me there could not have been a doubt of the Author of the Criticism in the Quarterly. By any other man in England, I do not think I should have received that tone of flippant insult which, whatsoever his education might be, seems nature to him.

"You I have no doubt must know whether he is or not, the author, & if I thought he was not, I shall instantly recall the copies of the Pamphlet, that alludes to his situation in life." Etc., etc.

#### WAR IN SCOTLAND.

- 853 **BRADSHAW** (JOHN, 1602-1659). Regicide. President of the Court which tried Charles I.

DOCUMENT SIGNED AS PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, ADDRESSED TO THE TREASURERS FOR WAR.

1 page, folio. Whitehall, 9th October, 1651. With seal affixed.

£2 10s

Ordering out of monies "for the pay of the Army now on that lately was in Scotland" to pay unto Commissary William Dobbins the sum of £138 for himself and two clerks.

- 854 **BRATHWAITE** (RICHARD, 1588-1673). Poet. Author of "Drunken Barnaby."

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO DANIEL FLEMING.

1 page, folio. Warcop, 28th June, 1663.

£10 10s

"Touchinge the busines I acquainted you with concerninge Sr Francis Satiell, I have received some account that he is willinge to reffer it to the arbitration of frends." Etc.

- 855 **BRATHWAITE** (RICHARD).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO THE SAME.

1 page, 4to. Warcop, 7th March, 1666.

£10 10s

"I understand by Mr. Molson the bearer that its probable you might doe me and him that kindnes to furnish me with a hundred pounds or as much as will discharge that bond of which I stand obliged to him he pretending his occasions are soe pressing as will admitt of noe delay." Etc.

856 **BRIGHT** (JOHN, 1811-1889). Famous Orator and Statesman.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO M. J. GWYTHER, OF MANCHESTER.

3½ pp., 8vo. London, 24th April, 1847.

£1 5s

An important early letter concerning the Nonconformists.

" . . . You will have seen that I explained and defended the principles of the Nonconformists in my speech on Tuesday. . . . I may observe however that Nonconformist Ministers should generally avoid making their discourses subservient to the exaltations of rulers, and to the adulation of royalty.

" I think the Govt. has sold the Dissenters to the Church, but in future years when large sums of money are asked for, some effort must be made to improve the system now to be established, if it cannot be entirely overthrown."

857 **BRISSET DE WARVILLE** (JEAN PIERRE, 1754-1793). French Philosopher and Politician. Leader of the Girondist Party.

LETTER SIGNED.

1 page, 4to. Paris, 7th September, 1792.

£5 5s

" La Commission Extraordinaire Monsieur, s'est concertée avec le Ministre de l'Intérieur pour envoyer au devant des Prisonniers d'Orléans. Le Courier n'est par encore de retour, aussitôt qu'il le sera, et que la marche des prisonniers sera connue, M. le Maire de Paris s'empressera d'en prévenir MM. les Présidents des sections." Etc.

Following the dreadful massacres of September 2-5 when the prisons were broken open and the prisoners butchered, orders were given to change the march of the prisoners being led by Fournier from Orléans to Versailles; measures which failed and resulted in the almost complete massacre of the prisoners.

A band of assassins had set out from Paris for Orléans with the intention of taking out of the prisons the persons accused of high treason. A recent decree had directed that those unfortunate prisoners should be conveyed to Saumur. Their destination was, however, changed by the way, and they were brought towards Paris.

On the 9th of September intelligence was received that they were to arrive on the 10th at Versailles. The band of murderers, on the tidings of their arrival immediately repaired to Versailles on the night between the 9th and 10th. A rumour was instantly circulated that fresh massacres were about to be committed. The Mayor of Versailles took every precaution to prevent new atrocities.

On the following day the prisoners arrived at Versailles. A crowd of strange men rushed upon the carriages, surrounded and separated them from the escort, knocked Fournier, the commandant, from his horse, carried off the Mayor, who had nobly determined to die at his post, and slaughtered the prisoners to the number of 52. There perished Delessart and D'Abancour, placed under accusation as ministers, and Brissac as commander of the constitutional guard, disbanded in the time of the Legislative Body.

858 **BRONTE** (ANNE, 1820-1849). Authoress. Sister of Charlotte Brontë.

AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF THREE POEMS, EACH SIGNED AT END.

(1) "VERSES BY LADY GERALDA," 25 verses of four lines each. December, 1836.

(2) "ALEXANDER AND ZENOBLIA," 68 verses of four lines each. 1st July, 1837.

(3) "A VOICE FROM THE DUNGEON," 13 verses of four lines each. 6th October, 1837.

Together 28 pp., 8vo. Bound in red morocco. 1836-7.

**£75**

The poems commence:—

Verses by Lady Geralda.

" Why when I hear the stormy breath,  
    Of the wild winter wind,  
    Rushing o'er the mountain heath,  
        Does sadness fill my mind?

" For long ago I loved to lie  
    Upon the pathless moor,  
    To hear the wild wind rushing by,  
        With never ceasing roar."

Etc.

Alexander and Zenobia.

" Fair was the evening, and brightly the sun,  
    Was shining on desert and grove,  
    Sweet were the breezes and balmy the flowers  
        And cloudless the heavens above.

" It was Arabia's distant land,  
    And peaceful was the hour  
    Two youthful figures lay reclined  
        Deep in a shady bower."

Etc.

A Voice from the Dungeon.

" I'm buried now, I've done with life  
    I've done with hate, revenge and strife,  
    I've done with joy and hope and love,  
        And all the bustling world above."

Etc.

859 **BRONTE** (CHARLOTTE, 1816-1855). The famous Author of "Jane Eyre."

"VERSES BY LORD CHARLES WELLESLEY." AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT SIGNED OF THIS POEM of 24 lines on 1 page, 12mo. 11th February, 1830. **£27 10s**

Written by Charlotte Brontë when 14 years of age and commencing:—

" Once more I view thy happy shores  
    O England bold and free.  
    Round whom the guardian ocean roars."

Etc.

## SELECTING MISSIONARIES FOR THE SOUTH SEAS.

860 **BURDER** (GEORGE, 1752-1832). One of the Fathers and Founders of the London Missionary Society. Foreign Secretary to the Society for twenty four years. Founded the Religious Tract Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society.

## ELEVEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO REV. THOMAS HAWEIS.

37 pages, 4to. Coventry and London, 20th November, 1795, to 8th January, 1820.

ALSO THE PRINTED LETTER FROM POMARE, KING OF OTAHEITE, TO REV. THOMAS HAWEIS, TRANSLATED BY MR. CROOK, ONE OF THE MISSIONARIES. £52 10s

An interesting correspondence with Dr. Haweis, to whom Burder refers as being the "Father of the South Sea Mission." He discusses the selection of missionaries and the means of conveying them to Otaheite, the first place to which the Society decided to send a mission; this difficulty was overcome by the generous offer of Captain Wilson, who placed himself at the disposal of the society without fee or reward. The ship "Duff" was purchased and set sail from London 10th August, 1796. Fifteen years after this date, Burder speaks of the hesitation in sending back the missionaries from Port Jackson, where they had taken refuge during the war. It was finally agreed to allow three married couples speaking the language, to return to the Islands, and although their numbers were so much reduced, their work met with great success, as King Pomare, in July 1812, gave up his idols and sought baptism, and idolatry was later on abolished in the larger islands.

Accompanying the last letter is a printed copy of King Pomare's letter in Tahitan, to Haweis, with a translation. It mentions that he is sending Haweis his idols and two fans belonging to the Royal family.

"I think myself honoured by your favour of the 18th inst. and rejoice to find you are still in Town aiding in the great and good work of the Mission. It gives me satisfaction also that my poor efforts towards the same object meet your approbation."

"Within a few days past some other persons of my congregation have intimated, not only their readiness, but, their earnest desire to go abroad in aid of the Mission." Etc.

"... The affair of the ship is, I perceive, yet unsettled. It is doubtless very important. Having a ship of our own promises various advantages. A direct & speedy voyage in the most proper season, a more agreeable crew—better opportunity of forming the settlement & quicker intelligence of it in England. But the expence—equal perhaps to our whole fund. I confess my dear Sir I am startled at it & the following thoughts have crowded into my mind.

"1. We have held out to the public the idea of soon engaging in several missions—the names of several places are mentioned in our publication, p. These will be generally expected to be undertaken, at least some of them, by the help of our first fund, which is known to be considerable & supposed to be equal to several undertakings of this kind.

"2. This Mission is perhaps the only one where having a ship of our own

(Continued over)

**Burder** (George)—*continued.*

will appear at all necessary—as we may readily send to most parts of the world by trading vessels—& the expense of a ship &c. for one voyage will be thought enormous.

“ 3. I greatly fear that we shall not readily gain so large a fund as the present again, should we expend a great part of it in one attempt. The generosity, my dear Sir, of your own heart leads you to hope greater things than I fear will be realised. In this county, & many other places where I can form a judgment, not half, perhaps not a quarter of what has been lately received, can be procured again. More than a few have given largely at once, instead of giving annually. Many—most of the new & lively congregation consist of the poor chiefly, who find it difficult to raise a very moderate salary for their ministers & can not give much annually to any other religious fund.

“ 4. We gave the public to understand that if we employed a ship of our own, it would be employed in some trade in which married men would embark, & which would pay for itself & be little or no expense to the Society. But the idea of a dead expense of 4000 would alarm & I fear offend many of our good friends, who would judge hardly of us, as unthrifty stewards of the public bounty.

“ 5. As it is probable that the ship cannot sail till Midsummer; and as there is a rule, that more than 500£ shall not be expended without the concurrence of a general meeting; unless the present mission can be undertaken before May; it strikes me that at any rate it would be best to take the sense of a general meeting on the expenditure of so vast a sum; a sum that may never again be asked for on behalf of one Mission.

“ As Providence forbids our sending forth the Missionaries as soon as we hoped, I trust some other Mission will be soon planned, for instance, to the West India Islands, whither I suppose an attempt might be made almost immediately. Only I could wish it might be where no other Christian Society has yet tried.” Etc.

“ I thank you for the information which your last letter gave me, respecting the mode of conveyance, determined on at the last monthly meeting. I always thought that a ship under our own direction, would have many advantages; but the great expense of such a conveyance, compared with what I apprehended it would be by a Whale fisher, inclined me to hope that the less expensive mode would be adopted; & this, I doubt not, you found by letters from the country, to be the opinion of many others, who, not being on the spot with you, could not be so well informed. I should be sorry therefore that you should entertain a suspicion that any individual had taken undue means to bias my mind, or to influence other directors at a distance. Communications were made to me by persons on both sides the question; and, with the information & views I then had, I could form no other judgment than I did. My fear was, that expending too great a sum on one Mission, we should disable ourselves from exertions in other parts of the world & discourage the public from future benevolence.

“ From what I have since heard, I am very well satisfied that, considering the great advantages promised by a vessel of our own, the expense will not be enormous, provided that most generous & noble plan can be accomplished, viz.—Employ a ship belonging to the friends of the cause & divided into shares, the Society paying a stipulated sum for the Missionaries. Could such a vessel stay, not only long enough, & with proper persons, to explore the Island of Otaheite, but several other Islands also, I trust the return they might make in Geographical information & natural curiosities may nearly repay them. It will give me great pleasure to hear that this scheme is practicable.

“ Two men & their wives were also approved & recommended and a most pleasing youth from Birmingham—of very good abilities, but he is very young, about 20 & I fear he is really too handsome to go to Otaheite; unless he was first married. We rather wish he may wait to go on another Mission. Some others, we could not fully determine upon. I shall be glad to know how many are intended to be sent to Otaheite—as the expense will be not much greater for many than for few, why may not enough be sent at once, to become ‘two bands’ and after a stay of a few weeks attempt another Island, while the ship stays? As we have so much time before us, I doubt not a sufficient number may be procured.

“ It seems to me to deserve serious consideration, whether sending a large number, may not offend our government at home, as colonizing without their leave; & alarm also the inhabitants of Otaheite, as appearing too formidable, and likely to be reckoned Invaders of their country. Some very prudent steps should be

**Burder** (George)—continued.

taken to conciliate the esteem of the Englishmen found there; & to prevent their depredations on our friends; & if possible, their opposition to their work. But these matters cannot escape your vigilance.

“ I have prepared a small paper which I will send to Mr. Eyre, (to whose care two of my children are going), containing some hints respecting a set of people in America, beyond the Mississippi called *Welsh Indians*. I wish you would be kind enough to consider the case, when read. They are much on my heart. I hope they would receive the word from a Welsh Missy, who might be assisted by the friends of the gospel in America.”

“ . . . I am glad to find by Mr. H. Nott’s letter to you that there were (in Oct. 1810) such pacific appearances in the Islands, but it would be thought, I believe, by most persons, improper to attempt a renewal of the mission to Otaheite till peace is restored, of which the brethren at Port Jackson will doubtless have early information.

“ The state of that mission was, as I believe I wrote to you, repeatedly & very carefully considered by the Directors in July last, & Mr. Marsden & the brethren were fully written to. The Directors are still unwilling totally to abandon the mission, if it be possible to renew it; but to renew it by the expensive & hazardous enterprise of a ship & cargo is what all the Directors unanimously rejected. Were there no other reason the state of commerce & of commercial men would put a negative on the attempt. But the Directors wrote that they would authorize Mr. Marsden to be at the expense of sending them out, if they wished to go, by a suitable vessel; & to allow as much as 100 per year to each married couple (not more than 3) when fixed in one of the islands. It was agreed that none should return (i.e. men) who could not speak the language nor any but married persons be sent from Port Jackson. Hayward never attempted to learn it all the years he was there.

“ There are encouraging appearances in India & more helpers wanted. More are on their way. Millions in India appear ready to hear & read the word of life & I believe that the prejudices of gentlemen there against the instruction of the Hindoos is on the decline. There is a great prospect of much good being done in the populous cities & villages of that immense country, & hundreds of missionaries could be well employed. When Mr. Hands was on his journey from Madras to Bellary, he passed thro villages containing 10,000 people each, & all with whom he conversed seemed in a measure ashamed of their idols.

“ In the West Indies matters are much against us. A new Conventicle Act has been made at Jamaica, the substance of which you will see in the Magazine. Proclamations also have been issued by the Governors of Demarara, Trinidad, &c. forbidding the slaves to meet for instruction *before sun rise or after sunset*—which is almost an entire prohibition. We have presented a strong memorial to Government, & yesterday I had the honor of a full conversation with Lord Liverpool on the subject. Government seem willing to allow the slaves to meet on Sundays from 5 in the morning to 9 at night, & on week nights on the plantations only to which they belong & with the consent of their masters. This, tho not all we wish, is a great improvement & we are all thankful for it.” Etc.

“ . . . Yesterday arrived letters from the Missionaries at Tahiti (as they now spell it) dated 13 Aug. 1816, a letter from Dr. Marsden 31 Oct. 1816 & others. All the former intelligence is confirmed officially. Idolatry is completely abolished in Eimeo & Tahiti & in great measure in other islands—in which Chiefs & others are crying out for instruction. The Sabbath is observed. Places of worship are building & where the people cannot obtain preaching they meet for prayer every Sunday & Wednesday. Bicknell has been ill, but by his voyage to Tahiti & itinerating there, he is recovered.

“ The School flourishes—many hundreds can read well—about 400 copies of the old & as many of the New Testament history are in circulation. Many chapters of St. Luke are handed about in manuscript. More than 2000 spelling books are distributed. St. Luke is almost ready for the press, & the press I trust is with them, & a printer, before this time.

“ Mr. Crook is with them & others I hope are now.

“ What is charming is this—a letter to the brethren from Pomare, with all his *family gods* which he says they may either destroy or send to Britain that the people of England may see what *foolish gods* they once worshipped. Mr. Marsden has sent these gods nailed up in a case for our Museum. Blessed trophies! more valuable than those of Waterloo. The larger public idols are all destroyed.” Etc.

(Continued over)

**Burder** (George)—continued.

“ . . . I cannot but congratulate you dear Sir on having lived to see the desires of your heart gratified by the success of that mission of which *doubtless you are the Father*. I believe your utmost expectations are exceeded, & a work is begun which will speed thro’ all the islands of the Southern Ocean. More letters have come to hand, all confirming what we before heard. You know that the Press is in operation, Pomarre printed off the first sheets. He is most zealous in promoting reading & writing, not only near home but in distant islands. When Mr. Orsmond was advancing towards the Society isles, he met two vessels from Otaheite, & on making enquiries, he found on board one of them a man sent by Pomarre to Chain Island, on purpose to teach the inhabitants to read &c. and we understand that the natives of surrounding & distant islands who visit Otaheite & observe the wonderful change, return home, relating what they have seen, & endeavouring to produce the same in their respective abodes.

“ The brethren seem unhappily to have disagreed among themselves as to the division of labour in the different islands, & also respecting the Press, which we fear will prove a bone of contention, especially as the King is so attached to it, that he talks of following it wherever it goes. The Directors therefore resolved yesterday to send out *two presses* more, one of which will we hope be shipped in a few days, & the other soon, as several ships are just about to sail.” Etc.

“ . . . A commencement has been made of a mission at Pulo Penang, by Mr. Medhurst from Malacca. We are about to send 2 missrs. to Bangalore, & one to Benares. The work in India is making progress slowly but surely.

“ The Malacca mission is very important. Milne is a wonderful man, not inferior to Morrison; & Medhurst, who went out only as a printer, has become a good Chinese scholar & able missionary. This is all the Lord’s doing!

“ The means which the natives take in the S. Sea, to learn to disseminate the truth appears to me singularly wonderful. Have you ever read, Dr. Sir, of anything like it in Church History?”

**861 BURNEY** (FANNY, MADAME D'ARBLAY, 1752-1840). The famous Novelist.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (INITIALS) TO MRS. BURNEY.

4 pp., 4to. N.D.

£7 15s

“ . . . The days of my life are far too short for punctuality . . . so uneasy I feel to give uneasiness by my silence, that I have not a friend in the world to whom I have not openly declared that, happy as I am to hear from those I love, they must never expect answers at any stated periods. . . .

“ Adieu, remember me to all your good family, & do not disdain my little sentence, *to make the best of life you may.*” Etc.

**862 BURNEY** (FANNY, MADAME D'ARBLAY).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED “ F. B.” TO MRS. BURNEY.

4 pp., 4to. Norbury Park, 9th August, 1785.

£5 5s

Concerning mutual friends and relatives, etc.

“ . . . Who ever it is that endeavours to set families at variance, & sow the seeds of dissension amongst those who are nearly connected, do an office of so much unkindness to all the parties concerned, that they deserve to be looked upon as ill-wishers to both sides. The only excuse for such conduct is folly; for very weak people do mischief frequently without meaning it & say a thousand dangerous & improper things merely because they love talking & do not look forward to consequences.” Etc.

- 863 **BURRITT** (ELIHU, 1810-1879). American Reformer. Called "the Learned Blacksmith."

NINE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO H. G. ADAMS.

17 pp., 8vo. 1848-1867.

£5 5s

Concerning the merging of Adams' paper "Peace Advocate" and Burritt's "Bond of Brotherhood"; referring to the Peace Congress at Brussels; his proposed lectures, asking Adams to choose from "The Physiology of Nations," "The Higher Law and Mission of Commerce," and "The Benevolent Associations of the day—their Philosophy and Power." Also referring to his book, probably "A Walk from John o' Groats to Land's End," which he says hangs fire in the press like "a poor man's suit in chancery."

- 864 **BUTLER** (SAMUEL, 1835-1902). Author of "Erewhon," "Fairhaven," etc. Painter and Composer.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (TWICE), TO THE EDITOR OF THE ACADEMY.

1 page, 4to. July 12th, 1895.

£4 10s

Referring to the correct interpretation of some Greek words referred to in Professor Ridgeway's letter in the Academy of July 13th.

#### HARROW SCHOOL DAYS.

- 865 **BYRON** (GEORGE GORDON, LORD, 1788-1824). Poet.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO LORD CLARE.

4 pp., 4to. Cambridge, 20th August, 1807.

£47 10s

A long and remarkably fine letter, written to his friend Lord Clare, referring to their Harrow days, and mentioning his new volume of poems "Hours of Idleness."

" . . . Since we met, they tell me I am grown taller, and so much thinner from illness & violent exercise, that many who had lived with me in habits of intimacy, even old schoolfellows, found great difficulty in acknowledging me to be the same person. Indeed I ought to be thin for I weigh less by three stone & 9 pounds than I did 6 months ago. My weight was then 14 stone & 6 lbs; it is now 10 stone 11 lbs.!!! . . . The poems you were pleased to mention, have been published about 6 weeks. My bookseller tells me he has sold a great number. When we meet, I shall be happy to present a copy for your inspection. The present volume differs very materially from the one printed privately last winter, several poems published in the former, are withheld from the latter, which however contains many more pieces, original & translated, & is of considerably larger size. When you answer this (if I can expect so much after my apparent, yet unintentional neglect) address the reply to Trinity College, where I remain another year. Illness prevented my residence for the last twelve months. . . .

"I have never seen Harrow since the last day I spent there with your Lordship; next summer, we old Harrow men, will favour the little boys, our successors with a visit." Etc.

" POEMS ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS."

866 BYRON (GEORGE GORDON, LORD).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO THE SAME.

4 pp., 4to. Southwell, 6th February, 1807.

£45

A remarkably fine letter, mentioning Lord Delawarr, in connection with his residence at Harrow. Lord Delawarr and Lord Clare were close friends of Byron's while at Harrow. Also mentioning his " Poems on Various Occasions," published the previous month.

" Though my health is not perfectly re-established, I am out of all danger, I have recovered everything, but my spirits, which are subject to depression. You will be astonished to hear, I have lately written to Delawarr, for the purpose of explaining, (as far as possible without involving some old friends of mine in the business) the cause of my behaviour to him, during my last Residence at Harrow, (nearly two years ago) which you will recollect was rather 'en Cavalier.' Since that period, I have discovered, he was treated with injustice, both by those who misrepresented his conduct, & by me in consequence of their suggestions. I have therefore made all the reparation in my power, by apologizing for my mistake, though with very faint hopes of success, indeed, I never expected any answer, but desired one for form's sake, *that* has not yet arrived, & most probably never will. However I have eased my own conscience, by the atonement, which is humiliating enough to one of my disposition, yet I could not have slept satisfied, with the reflection of having, even *unintentionally* injured, any individual, I have done, all that could be done, to repair the injury, there the affair must end, whether we renew our intimacy or not is of very trivial consequence.

" My time has lately been much occupied, with very different pursuits. I have been transporting a servant, who cheated me, rather a disagreeable event; performing in private theatricals, publishing a volume of poems, (at the request of my friends, for their perusal), making love, & taking physic, the two latter amusements have not had the best effect in the world, for my attentions have been divided amongst so many fair damsels, & the drugs I swallow are of such variety in their composition, that between Venus & Aesculapius, I am harrassed to death." Etc.

867 CAESAR (SIR JULIUS, 1558-1636). Judge. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

AUTOGRAPH NOTE SIGNED AT THE FOOT OF A LETTER FROM CHARLES HOWARD, AFTERWARDS 2ND EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

1 page, 4to. 3rd November, 1607.

£1 5s

The letter from Howard is subscribed " Your lovinge sonn " and begs Cæsar, the chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer to issue a warrant making payable to Howard's servant " my pension due at Michaelmas laste, for halfe a yeare."

The note by Cæsar orders the warrant to be made out.

" THE CHRISTIAN."

868 CAINE (HALL, 1853-1931). Novelist.

TWO AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO DEAN FARRAR.

9 pp., 4to and 8vo. Isle of Man, 16th September, 1897. £7 10s

Two letters of the greatest literary interest and importance, justify-

**Caine** (Hall)—*continued.*

ing his book “The Christian” which received an extremely varied reception on its publication and caused great unpopularity for its author.

Hall Caine expresses his pleasure at the thought of Dean Farrar writing a review of “The Christian”; refers to the bitterness with which some people received it, and the extreme laudation from others; the unauthorised interview with him which had appeared in the newspapers; the torrents of ridicule poured upon him; the contrasted opinions of England and America, the majority in England condemning, the greater part of America approving the book; and fully explaining his motives for writing it. In conclusion he expresses his great relief at being able to unburden his heart to Dean Farrar on the subject of his book.

WITH LENGTHY BALLAD.

869 **CAMPBELL** (THOMAS, 1777-1844). Poet.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO “MY DEAR BEATTIE.”

1 page, 4to. Ems, 30th August, 1841.

ALSO, ON FLY-LEAF, AUTOGRAPH BALLAD ENTITLED  
“THE HIND AND CHILD.”

Comprising 34 verses of four lines each. Together, £7 10s

“The writing of this Ballad has a little fever'd me—I knew it would. I strove against rhyming, but the story haunted me & could not help myself. May I ask you to tell Mr. Colburn that I have finish'd a poem . . . for his intended Annual.” Etc.

This lengthy Ballad of 34 verses commences:—

“Ye Maids and Matrons come, caress  
Weisbaden’s gentle Hind  
And smiling deck his glossy neck  
With forest flowers entwin’d.” Etc., etc.

870 **CARLYLE** (THOMAS, 1795-1881). Essayist and Historian.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO FORSTER.

3½ pp., 12mo. Chelsea, 11th June, 1868.

£5 5s

Regarding his publications by Chapman and Hall, and comparing Thackeray’s with his own.

“The day you went I called on Chapman: he fell away from the ‘expense’ consideratn; and indeed he had nothing to urge for himself, except (what I gradually came to believe) that the Public hearing of a ‘library Edition’ wd more or less shudder at the sight of less tall volumes, & deny, or scantily furnish, their most secret subscriptn in Octr next. He also shewed me some volumes of Thackeray’s works, hard(l)y bigger in size than the shortest of mine; the shape of wh I did not dislike.” Etc.

871 **CARLYLE** (THOMAS).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO FORSTER.

2 pp., 12mo. Chelsea, 1st December, 1868.

£2 10s

Permission to call on Forster, mentioning that he has been in "a perfect maelstrom of insomnia," etc.

AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN AGAINST NAPOLEON.

872 **CASTLEREAGH** (ROBERT STEWART, VISCOUNT, 1769-1822)  
Famous Statesman.

LETTER SIGNED TO VICE-ADMIRAL LORD COLLINGWOOD.

3 pp., folio. Downing Street, July, 1808.

WITH AUTOGRAPH ENDORSEMENT ON BACK BY LORD COLLINGWOOD.

£5 5s

An extremely interesting letter ordering the termination of hostilities with Spain and speaking of the necessity for an alliance "in the common cause in which we are united."

The Spaniards, during the first half of the year 1808, had discovered that subserviency to Napoleon was intolerable, and on 4th June a junta at Seville declared war against France. Spanish commissioners quickly departed for England to ask for the aid of the British government, the result being the above order to cease hostilities. Thenceforward great assistance was rendered by British cruisers to the patriot cause.

873 **CATHERINE II** (1729-1796). Empress of Russia.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN FRENCH) TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

1 page, 4to. St. Petersburg, 20th September, 1790.

£6 6s

Entirely in the hand of the famous Russian Empress.

(Trans.):—"The flattering testimonial which your Majesty was good enough to give in your letter of Sept. 7th, to Chevalier Rebimin and his companions, could only serve to testify to their good conduct. Your Majesty may be persuaded that I shall do them justice." Etc.

PROPOSED MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS MARGUERITE (DAUGHTER OF CATHERINE) TO SEBASTIAN, KING OF PORTUGAL.

874 **CATHERINE DE MEDICIS** (1519-1589). Queen of France. Regent for her sons, Francis II and Charles IX. Advised the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

LETTER SIGNED TO M. DE FOURQUEVAUX, FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN SPAIN.

2 pages, folio. St. Germain des Prés, 3rd November, 1570.

£10 10s

This letter from Catherine de Medicis to her Ambassador in Spain,

**Catherine de Medicis**—continued.

concerns the negotiations for the proposed marriage of her daughter Marguerite, to Sebastian, King of Portugal. Although negotiations were carried on for a considerable period, Sebastian, in the end, declined the proffered honour, such a marriage being highly displeasing to Philip II of Spain.

In 1572, Marguerite was married to Henry of Navarre, who, even as early as 1558, had been looked upon as Marguerite's future husband.

(Trans.):—“. . . You informed me of the negotiations Don Loys de Torres has undertaken in Portugal for the marriage of my daughter by order of his Holiness the Pope. And you write that the said Don Loys intended to return to Rome soon, and that it would be good to commission my Ambassador at the Holy See that the said de Torres should be sent back to Portugal in order to continue the transactions concerning this marriage. As I wrote to you before, we have subsequently sent a long dispatch to Cardinal de Rambouillet informing him of our intentions in this matter, which are to urge the Holy Father more and more towards the achievement of this marriage and also to consider whether it would be wise that the said Torres should be entrusted with this mission by His Holiness for the two reasons given in your letter of August 8th. The first being that if His Holiness wishes to interfere in this matter the Portuguese would like this done by some Bishop; the second that as this Torres is a Spaniard by nationality, one should be very careful that all His Holiness' dealings and negotiations should be carried out in such a way as not to rouse the jealousy of His Catholic Majesty by encroaching upon his province, for he could spoil everything. . . .”

So, if the said King does not show the goodwill which he always took pains to profess in regard to this matter, it will be very difficult for these negotiations to succeed as we would wish them to. I should very much like to be enlightened on this point, and to know how much hope I can place in it, for it would greatly vex me if we were kept in suspense for a long time, and if those who took up these negotiations first and who were very eager to bring them about should continue to take advantage of us for no purpose.” Etc.

## DEATH OF LOUIS XIII.

**875 CHARLES I** (1600-1649). King of Great Britain.

## LETTER SIGNED AND SUBSCRIBED TO THE PRINCE OF CONDÉ.

1 page, folio. Oxford, 20th June, 1643.

£12 12s

Referring to the death of Louis XIII of France. Charles I was embroiled in the Civil War at this time, and his words read somewhat prophetically.

(Trans.):—“We feel very much regret at the loss we bear in the Royal person of the late very christian King our brother; but as we know Princes have death in common with other men, we yield to the Divine Will.” Etc.

**876 CHARLES I.** King of Great Britain.

## DOCUMENT SIGNED AS PRINCE OF WALES TO ADAM NEWTON, TREASURER.

1 page, folio. St. James' Court, 26th November, 1621. £7 10s

Being his Royal Warrant, authorising his Treasurer to pay Francis Wetherid, £79 10s. 8d. for “ reparacons of stables at the Mewes, St. James, Sheene and Richmond,” etc.

**877 CHARLES II** (1630-1685). King of Great Britain and Ireland.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO ARCHIBALD, MARQUIS OF ARGYLE.

1 page, 4to. Breda, 19th May (1650). Autograph address and wax seal on reverse. £21

Written from Breda just prior to his departure for Scotland, to which he refers, desiring the famous Marquis to give credit to what the bearer, William Murray, should say as from the King himself, and continuing :—

“ . . . but when I come into Scotland you shall see what sense I have of your kindness to me.” Etc.

**878 CHARLES II.** King of Great Britain and Ireland.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, STATESMAN AND AUTHOR.

1½ pp., 4to. Newmarket, 8th October, 1676. £12 12s

In reference to a series of conferences which Temple had had with the Prince of Orange (afterwards William III), on the subject of continuing the War, which Charles, in accordance with his characteristic policy, wished to have terminated at all costs.

“ I see plainly by the discourses you have had with my nephew since his comming from the army, that he has a minde to continue the warr, wh. I am sorry for; because I feare as it is conducted, he will not finde his account in it, and I assure you one of my great motifs for the peace is, that I believe he will be the better for it: but since I have others likewise of my owne, concerning my honour as well as interest, I would have you promote it by all meanes you can; It hath ever been my endeavour, and it is still so to oblige France to declare it selfe upon what termes they will be content to make the peace but if they will not, it must take the formes the congresse at Nimeguen will give it, and if that cannot bring it to passe, I will have at least the satisfaction within my selfe to have done what I could towards it, according to the figure I have taken of being the common mediatour.” Etc.

**878a CHARLES II.** King of Great Britain and Ireland.

ROYAL WARRANT SIGNED, APPOINTING SIR THOMAS CHICHELEY TO BE MASTER OF THE ORDNANCE.

2 pp., folio. At our Court of Dover, 18th May, 1670. Counter-signed by the Earl of Arlington. £3 18s

A particularly interesting document dated just at the time the secret treaty of Dover between Charles II. and Louis XIV. was being made. By it Sir Thomas Chicheley is appointed Master of Ordnance with a salary of 200 Marks with 6d. a day for a clerk, and 6d. a day for a servant and 16d. a day for two men servants, “ to be paid him by the hands of the Clerk of the Hanaper of the Chancery,” together with all fees and emoluments. Many famous noblemen and statesmen of the period are named therein.

PLATE I.

Siend van den in Cato van min gantze verlegz dient  
Stij en te pausheit als zit den voor breit geftengen libe  
der recht das nich der burgemeister van gantze zat  
opmer haben te verre prinsheit den schilden van d' hof  
den pthi der recht es soch obre huyre voor denkt des  
gelyckheden den rechtstaaten so hi wir ewer steyngant  
als vader gantzen gecant yzaffozz, ic in woch  
dach den van hertoghe en schreining van polig den  
Kreiken das sic rechten ons yij den alten ychit hopen  
gheten bis den auctooy der sach das recht over als  
gantzighe yppen ewer steyngant gantze verlegz vor den  
vnd ich mit sumpten flis niet minne vor myns  
vnd weie ic vnd dethen ychit hopen vold prefetien  
so haben vder vder poten abysfeliß vde sel vni best  
von ewer steyngant den eerst prinsen vnd dit ewer  
steyngant vnde sin ychit antwoort vnde am d' hof  
an die faynre in zygen ic

L.C. 1553  
in den  
Lucas Cranach  
mich zu vertheilung

LUCAS CRANACH (1472-1553).  
Autograph Letter Signed.  
See Item No. 890.



THE KING OF FRANCE REFUSES TO RETURN CALAIS TO QUEEN ELIZABETH, ACCORDING TO THE TREATY OF CATEAU-CAMBRÉSIS, WHICH HE ACCUSES HER OF VIOLATING.

879 **CHARLES IX** (1550-1574). King of France.

(1) SIGNED LETTER FROM KING CHARLES IX TO M. DE FOURQUEVAUX, HIS AMBASSADOR IN SPAIN, INSTRUCTING HIM TO INFORM THE KING OF SPAIN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DEMAND FOR THE RETURN OF CALAIS.

1 page, folio. St. Maur-des-Fossés, 4th May, 1567.

(2) PRÉCIS OF THE REPLY OF THE KING OF FRANCE GIVEN TO QUEEN ELIZABETH'S AMBASSADOR.

1 page, folio.

**£250**

Under the treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis, Calais was to be restored to England after eight years, and the period had just expired. Accordingly Queen Elizabeth instructed her Ambassador in France to present her demand to the King for the return of the town, but he replied that the peace of Cateau-Cambrésis, having been violated by England in the occupation of Havre, he was therefore no longer bound by the provision of the treaty.

By this letter, King Charles IX instructs his Ambassador in Spain to inform the King of Spain (his brother-in-law) of his reply to Queen Elizabeth.

The letter reads:—

(Trans.)—"After having been rather a long time without your news, I received your letter of the 15<sup>th</sup> of last month through young Arbouge, and I find myself once more well-informed of the state of affairs and happenings over there.

"As I consider it necessary that my brother-in-law, His Catholic Majesty, should know what the Ambassador (sent to me by the Queen of England in order to demand Calais) has done here and what answer he took back with him, and for other reasons (such as to bring me more detailed news from over there) I am dispatching young L'Aubespine to hand you this letter, together with the *mémoire* from which, moreover, you will get fuller information of my intentions." Etc.

The précis of the reply reads:—

(Trans.)—"It can be seen quite clearly that she has forfeited her claim to Calais, as the treaty stipulates that the party which begins an armed activity is excluded from and deprived of all rights. It must therefore without any difficulty be clear that by seizing Havre de Grace she has turned upon herself the penalty of the treaty. And with regard to the Queen of Scotland taking up arms, this was a matter which does not concern the King in the least, and she will have to address herself to the said Queen if she has any reason for it. Should it be found necessary to consider who was the first to default, it will be seen that it was the Queen of England, for it is well known that she gave help and assistance by sending men, artillery and ammunition to the said country in order to defend her disobedient subjects (of the Queen of Scotland). Only in order to chastise these and for no other reason did the King send his forces there, and they were hindered in their task by the army which the Queen of England had sent and which besieged the town. By this act she gave an open declaration of hostility contrary to the treaty, and she thereby forfeited the right to Calais which was left to her in the treaty of Cambrésis.

(Continued over)

**Charles IX—continued.**

"With regard to the other matter of entering the country of the said Queen, there is no point in it at all; and everybody knows that the King never had such an intention. Besides the said treaty speaks clearly of arms, and these were used on the side of the Queen of England in Scotland, as well as in Havre de Grace and in his town of Rouen."

Although the Duke of Guise recovered Calais from the English in 1558 during the reign of Mary I, it was not till the following year, when Elizabeth was on the throne, that the treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis was drawn up. Notwithstanding the danger of her position, Elizabeth stood undaunted, and during the conferences at Cateau-Cambrésis for the arrangement of the general treaty of pacification, assumed a high tone for the honour of England. Under this treaty she demanded the restoration of Calais as the prominent article, and in so bold and persevering a manner that it was guaranteed to her at the expiration of eight years by the King of France, under the penalty of 500,000 crowns, but, by having sent troops to assist the Huguenots at Havre-de-Grace, Elizabeth was considered to have defaulted.

**THE EMPEROR CHARLES V reproves the Pope for delaying his decision on the long-pending divorce suit between Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon.**

**880 CHARLES V OF GERMANY AND I OF SPAIN (1500-1558).**

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED BY THE EMPEROR AS KING OF SPAIN ADDRESSED TO POPE CLEMENT VII.

2 pp., folio. Barcelona, 31st May, 1533.

£105

An extremely interesting letter of the utmost importance, in which Charles V upbraids the Pope for his long-delayed decision on the question of the divorce between Henry VIII of England and his first wife Catherine of Aragon, Henry declaring that the marriage was invalid owing to Catherine having been previously the wife of his elder brother Arthur, and the Queen appealing to the Pope for his decision.

Charles V was a nephew of Catherine of Aragon and one of the powers whom Henry VIII greatly feared. Thus the King could not settle his amatory difficulties by carrying out his threat of death to the Queen if she persisted in ignoring the statute of nullity which was passed by Archbishop Cranmer—a more pliable tool in the hands of Henry than his predecessor Wolsey. Although the Pope had sent Henry three briefs to restrain him from a second marriage while the suit remained undecided, and commanding him to desist from cohabiting with Anne Boleyn as he was then doing, and to take back Catherine, on pain of excommunication, the King took advantage of the Pope's irresolution in coming to a decision regarding the validity of the marriage, by getting his parliament to pass an act that no appeals in ecclesiastical causes should be carried out of the kingdom to Rome.

**Charles V of Germany and I of Spain—continued.**

When Anne Boleyn was crowned Queen of England, sentence of excommunication was passed against Henry at Rome, but, anticipating an adverse decision in the long pending divorce suit (first indicated as early as 1526), the King endeavoured to neutralise its effect beforehand by passing acts and decrees for the complete abrogation of the Pope's authority. When the Pope at length pronounced the marriage with Catherine valid, in March, 1534, the sentence came too late to effect either legislation or judicial acts in England.

(Trans.):—"Your Holiness very well knows what has taken place in the matter of England, and with how much determination I personally, and through my ministers have begged you to render justice, and how at the time of my departure I recently implored you that without any further delay the affair might be brought to an end. Afterwards there occurred that which your Holiness knows; which it is natural that we should all much regret, for it is so much against our faith and in contempt of the church and the Holy Apostolic See, and gives so bad an example and scandal, and I think that the delay in rendering justice has not been the least cause of what has been done and as this affair concerns so much the authority of the Church and the Apostolic See, to which I have special obligation besides concerning me personally as it is my duty to Her Serene Highness the Queen, and she being such as Your Holiness knows, I cannot abstain from doing all that is necessary for a good and speedy conclusion." Etc.

## RECOMMENDING A WELSHMAN FOR THE SOUTH SEAS MISSION.

**CHARLES** (THOMAS, OF BALA, 1755-1814). Welsh Preacher and Writer. Helped to found the British and Foreign Bible Society. Rejected an offer of Lady Huntingdon's Chapel at Bath. One of the first to spread the Methodist movement in North Wales.

## AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO REV. THOMAS HAWEIS, FATHER OF THE SOUTH SEAS MISSION.

2 pages, 4to.

£12 10s

Recommending a John Davies, who wished to become a Missionary.

"The bearer of this is John Davies whom I recommended & you accepted last summer for a Missionary. He continues steady in his resolution & comes up to London according to your request to be disposed of in the great Missionary cause, according to your wishes. I trust the Lord disposes his mind to the arduous & important work to answer some useful purpose. I still heartily recommend him as a young man who has been useful as a teacher in our circulating schools, & has hitherto honoured his profession by a consistent walk & conversation. It is with regret I part with him, tho' when I consider the vast importance of your undertaking and the noble end you have in view, I wish I had many more such to recommend to you, tho' our poor people are slow in offering themselves for missionaries (from a sense of their insufficiency more than from their indifference I believe) yet I can assure you they heartily pray daily for the success of the Missionary cause, & are very inquisitive about the transactions of the Society & of the prosperity of the Missionaries. I thank you, dear Sir, for your last kind letter, & I rejoice with you & the other honourable Directors for the favourable intelligence it conveyed respecting our Brethren at Otaheite, it came just in time for insertion in the 4th No. of our Mag: which is to be published ye<sup>e</sup> end of this month, if you receive any further intelligence in the course of a fortnight I shall be highly obliged to you for immediate information of it. I am very long in receiving your Mag: the Supplement I have not as yet seen, but expect it next week. I wish it was possible to get it franked & sent off per Post, as some times ye<sup>e</sup> early reception of it is of importance to obtain the religious intelligence therein published in time for insertion in our Mag.

"You may be well assured of my faithful exertions in my little sphere to assist the great cause you are engaged in by every means in my power." Etc.

882 **CHRISTINA** (1626-1689). Queen of Sweden. Only daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. Celebrated for her literary and scientific tastes.

DOCUMENT SIGNED "CHRISTINA."

½-page, folio. Stockholm, 13th January, 1645. With impressed seal. £5 5s

Fine document, being a passport in favour of "Medicus D. Franciscus Murrie."

883 **CLIVE** (ROBERT, LORD, 1725-1774). The Conqueror of India.

A SERIES OF NINE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO COMMODORE GEORGE WILSON, CAPTAIN FORRESTER, CAPTAIN BROOKE SAMSON, AND MR. ALEXANDER SCOTT.

13 pp., 4to and folio. Fort William, 1759.

£85

An interesting series of letters stating that Wilson had been directed to consult them upon all operations necessary to be taken against the Dutch, when Mir Jaffier, forgetful of the benefits he had received, and chafing under his dependence upon Clive, induced the Dutch to bring troops to their factory at Chinsura, in the hope of subverting, with their aid, the daily increasing power of the English in Bengal.

The letters bear nine other signatures of East India Company officials.

"Having received advice that the Dutch ships intend opposing ours in their way up the river, We do hereby declare you to take the command of the three Company's Ships Calcutta, Duke of Dorset, and Hardwicke, and make the best of your way with them to pass the Dutch ships. If they attempt to impede you in your passage, and fire with ball against you to that purpose, it is our positive orders that you use your utmost endeavour to sink, burn or otherwise destroy them. If you force your passage, and think You are able to maintain Your station, We would have You anchor as near the Dutch Ships as possible so as to hinder their moving up." Etc.

"... We learn with much surprize that the Dutch have landed part of their Troops; but as it is probable the whole are not yet landed, We direct you to get as near as possible to the Dutch ships in order to watch their future motions. You will please send an officer on board the Commanding Officers of the Dutch Ships and acquaint them that if they attempt to land a single man more, you shall look upon it as an act of hostility and do your utmost to sink & destroy them which you are hereby directed to do accordingly."

"The Dutch Ships have landed their men and being now dropping down the River, there is no further occasion for your remaining in your present station. We do therefore direct you to move your Ships down with all expedition, and to get as close as possible to those of the Dutch. You are then to demand immediate restitution of all the Vessels and boats they have seized, together with the Men and Effects belonging to them, and in case of refusal, it is our positive orders that you do your utmost to take or destroy the Dutch & Ships." Etc.

"We have been inform'd from Capt. Stevens at Chanoch's Battery that there has been an action between you and the Dutch ships, from whence we conclude that they have refused to comply with the demand we order'd Commodore Wilson to make of the vessels they had seized with their Stores & Effects. If they have submitted, We direct that the English Colors are not on any account hoisted on their Ships, & that their own Men be left on board to take care of them. You

**Clive (Robert, Lord)—continued.**

must not move their Ships either up or down the river, but lay close to them, and to prevent their attempting to make a further resistance. We recommend it to you to spike up their Guns if you judge it necessary, & in order to prevent any more men being landed, it will be advisable to secure their boats.

"We have already sent you orders to be very careful that your people do not plunder any of the effect either public or private of such Dutch Vessels as may be stopt by you in the river, which orders We herein again repeat, & positively direct that You take the utmost care to hinder any embezzlement or plunderings, & that you seal up in presence of the Dutch officers & secure everything till our further Orders." Etc.

- 884 **COKE (SIR EDWARD, 1552-1634).** Celebrated Elizabeth Judge and Law Writer. A member of the Committee for the Impeachment of Sir Francis Bacon.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO HIS SON, HENRY COKE.

½-page, folio. Stoke, 5th January, N.Y.

£15 15s

Entirely in Coke's autograph, and dated from Stoke Pogis. He writes informing his son of his intention to purchase from Mr. Bedinfield the Manor of Scotts near Thorington, stating :—

"And what I shall doe herein it shalbe at the request of my dearest daughter, yr. weife, and so, expecting Mr. Bedingfeldes comming uppe, because here the assurance must be made, I leave you, my daughter & yor & my children to the blessing and protection of the almighty."

- 885 **COKE (THOMAS, 1747-1814).** Methodist Bishop. Joined with John Wesley in ordaining Methodist ministers for America. Went to Baltimore as "superintendent" of the methodists in 1784. Adopted the title of Bishop in America.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO REV. THOMAS HAWEIS, FATHER OF THE SOUTH SEAS MISSION.

2½ pages, 4to. Manchester, 26th October, 1798.

£21

An extremely interesting letter referring to the missionaries on St. Kitt's Island, and mentioning the South Seas mission.

"Mr. Owens, who superintends our Missions in the Islands of St. Kitt's, & Nevis, informs me of his intention of drawing upon you for forty guineas, if your Manager will sign a testimonial of the usefulness of the Missionaries among your Negroes on your estate at St. Kitt's. He represents your Manager as a very immoral man, and opposed, as far as he dare, to the instruction of the Negroes. I am not certain whether you may not have given up the thoughts of continuing your subscription, as I apprehend you have not heard from the Missionaries at St. Kitt's for a very considerable time. . . .

"There are now about 1800 of the Negroes in St. Kitt's, apparently under the genuine influence of grace, and whom we are not ashamed to call members of our Society. Our work in Jamaica flourishes much: & I think in a very little time we shall have ten missionaries in that Island, & work for them all."

886 **COLERIDGE** (SAMUEL TAYLOR, 1772-1834). Poet and Philosopher.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO JAMES GILLMAN.

2 pp., 4to. 13th October, 1832.

**£52 10s**

An extremely fine letter, containing several lines of verse in the text, urging Gillman to stay at Calais for another week; also referring to his own pains, etc.

"Mrs. Gillman will cheerfully pay the ultramarine postage of this letter, on the mere chance of its influencing you to stay away another week or so.

'And free from sickrooms, free from midnight calls,  
To sojourn yet awhile among the Gauls.'

Coleridge.

"What an affectionate Wife! what a complimentary Request! We are all quite happy without you, and everything (with the exception of my Right Thigh which is at this very moment playing the Devil with me, and the Devil certainly playing his Grandam on it) is going on right cannily. . . .

'For with grunts I indite,  
And grin while I write.'

Coleridge.

"By the bye, in proof of commencing . . . I wrote the following lines, and regret that I cannot at present peel off a strip large enough to make a real Facsimile for you." Etc.

887 **COLERIDGE** (SAMUEL TAYLOR).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO JOHN FELLOWS, NOTTINGHAM.

3 pp., 4to. (Bristol), 31st May, 1796.

**£21**

A very fine letter on his Poems.

"The ladies who honoured me by so delicate an act of liberality, will accept my sincerest acknowledgments. The Poems will be sent forthwith. The situation of a Tutor in a Gentleman's family, I should accept with avidity—would not the circumstance of my being married present an impediment? I expect your election papers with some degree of eagerness and highly applaud your truly moral method of proceeding. I deeply regret that Mr. Hobhouse had not pursued the same line of conduct—but indeed the Bristolians rank very low in the Orders of intellect, and form, I suspect, that subtle link, which (in the great chain of things) connects Man with the Brute Creation." Etc.

Included also is a contemporary MS. list of subscribers to Mr. Coleridge's Poems "subscribed towards compensating him for his disappointment in the *Watchman*."

888 **COLONNA** (PROSPERO, 1452-1523). Italian General.

LETTER SIGNED TO THE DOGE OF VENICE.

1 page, 4to. Florence, 29th November, 1522.

**£5 5s**

Explaining why he has been unable to bring personally his congratulations on the Doge's exaltation to Princedom and introducing his representative.

With the letter is a report, 5 pp., folio, dealing with the opening of a "Monte de la Pieta" (Pawnshop) in Siena in the year 1568, giving the names of the 8 citizens first elected to administer it.

889 **CONSTABLE** (JOHN, 1776-1837). Famous Landscape Painter. R.A.  
AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO D. COLNAGHI.

2 pp., 8vo. N.D. (1828).

£5 5s

Concerning a print by Ostade and continuing in a P.S.:

" . . . Let me know the fate of my drawing of Jacques.

" I wish much to make a picture from it, about a Kit Catt. Will you request that permission for me of whomsoever may possess it."

The letter is signed in full, and the P.S. with initials.

890 **CRANACH** (LUCAS, 1472-1553). The illustrious German Painter and Engraver.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN GERMAN) TO LANDRENTMEISTER HANS VON TAWENHEIM.

1 page, folio. Shrove-Tuesday, 1538. With seal.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. I).

£85

A very fine letter entirely in the great painter's handwriting.

The writer, who was Court Painter to the Elector of Saxony, held a high position in the public life of Wittenberg. He was twice elected Burgomaster of this town, and the above letter was written whilst he held this office. It is addressed to the Landrentmeister Hans von Tawenheim and deals with a dispute about a safe conduct.

(Trans.):—" My Lord, dear Master, know ye that the Burgomaster and the whole Council have asked me to write to your Worship and to ask you most diligently that, as the decision concerning the safe conduct has been delayed, we beg of Your Worship as our kind Master and Grand Patron, to write to Herzbergk and Schweining and Pelez they should grant us the old safe conduct until the matter is settled. We shall also try to be deserving of this from Your Worship by special diligence and through my fortune. Will you please also send an escort to them." Etc.

891 **CROMWELL** (OLIVER, 1599-1658). Lord Protector of England.

DOCUMENT SIGNED (TWICE) " OLIVER P."

1 page, oblong folio, vellum. July, 1658.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. II).

£31 10s

Appointing Robert Nicholas Justice of the Assizes in the County of Wilts, and releasing him from any penalties in this respect, he having been born in that county.

The document is signed by Cromwell at the head, and on the reverse.

892 **CRONIN** (ARCHIBALD JOSEPH, born 1896). Novelist.

"CHRISTMAS FOR AGNES." AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT SIGNED OF THIS SHORT STORY.

26 pp., 4to.

£4 4s

893 **CRUIKSHANK** (GEORGE, 1792-1878). Artist and Caricaturist.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO W. H. MERLE.

2 pp., 8vo. Gravesend, 22nd July, 1843.

£5 5s

An interesting letter referring to the "Omnibus" and Ainsworth's Magazine which Cruikshank illustrated.

" . . . I did not forward the MS. to Messrs. C. & M. as poor Mortimer was knocked down by a cab the other day, & is not yet visible, and as he is the principle man I wish to talk a little to him when the MS. is placed in his hands. The idea of the 'Court day' is capital, if you remember I wanted you to do something of the sort for the Omnibus, that is a *modern* 'court day,' and it is a subject which I shall work in to the next tale by Ainsworth in the Magazine,—a tale by the bye which I am pretty certain would have been a hit if published in shilling ns. written by *you* and illustrated by *me*. The rough idea is of two schoolfellows going through life, the one as a perfect gentleman, the other a gentlemanly bla'guard. However it is no use talking. I am *fixed* in the magazine and *you* are *fixed* in Paris." Etc.

894 **DARWIN** (CHARLES, 1809-1882). Naturalist and Author.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO J. JENNER WEIR.

7 pp., 8vo. Beckenham, 17th March (1870). With addressed envelope.

£10 10s

An exceedingly interesting letter concerning reproduction in animals, etc., and referring to his own book on domestic animals.

895 **DARWIN** (CHARLES).

LETTER SIGNED WITH AUTOGRAPH CORRECTIONS TO SIR LAUDER BRUNTON.

4 pp., 8vo. Down, Beckenham, 3rd December, 1873.

£5 5s

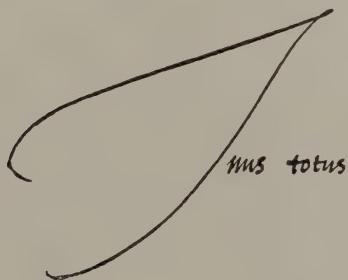
An extremely interesting letter relating to the nourishing powers of Chondrin and Gelatin, the digestibility of Chlorophyl, etc..

" . . . With respect to Chondrin, Dr B. Sanderson has rather mistaken my question: it was whether Chondrin is known to be more nutritious to animals than is Gelatin. Drosera digests the one as well as the other, but Chondrin seems to excite the plant more than does Gelatin, tho' neither do so to at all an equal degree as does albumen. Dr Sanderson suggested to me that my Chondrin may not have been quite pure, whereas the Gelatin was pure, having been prepared for me by Hoffman. The Chondrin was prepared for me by Dr C. Moore of Brixton Road; but whether it was absolutely pure, I cannot of course say.

" If anything is known of the relative powers of nourishment of Chondrin and Gelatin, I should be grateful for the information. It occurred to me as just possible after seeing their different action on Drosera, that the many disputes about the value for nourishment to man of Gelatin might be due to different forms having been used." Etc.

PLATE III.

P. Scripsi <sup>ad te</sup> dñm, nōe thomæ bombellij commis amici mī, epistam  
 longiore, sed nihil adhuc responsionis abs te accepimus, quare cupimus  
 maiore in modū ut nobis vel teibz uectis respondeas, ut & qua-  
 sis ualitudine & quid apud uos agatur, (nō em dubium est quin  
 maxima agantur) scire possumus, Thomas bombellius te plurimum  
 salutem inbet, B. Pircaimeū, queadmodū & in priori epistola  
 precabar, nōe meo, desires salutare uelis, queso, De meo statu  
 nihil scribo, hi tabellarij, Vni optimi, & syncerissime chriām,  
 tibi facile indicabunt, quos tibi, nōeq; Pircaimeco cœi meipsum  
 commendō, signi emi sunt qui optimis quibusq; (cum optimi snt)  
 ualde comendentur, Vale mi charissime Alberte, Apud nos  
 magna & subinde noua quotidie propter euagelin oritur persequitio,  
 de qua re frates isti aperius oia narrabunt, Iterū vale, Antuerpiæ  
 postidie cathedralē Petri, M. D. xxiiij



*Ianus totus*

*Cornelius graphens.*

CORNELIUS GRAPHEUS.  
 Autograph Letter Signed to Albert Durer.  
 See Item No. 931.

Gesammeltes Gesetz,

Das Jahr vor dem Musenalmanach von Jahr 96  
 und einem so wissenschaftlichen Preis gereicht, dass  
 der neue Almanach zweimal erscheinen würde,  
 wenn die Verzierung zu demselben andern  
 Fänden ausgetauscht würde. Es empfiehlt sich daher  
 im Namen des Hr. Cotta aus Tübingen,  
 der den Verlag davon übernommen hat,  
 auf sein glänzen neuen Geistgang der Zeichnung,  
 den Preis und, z. d. Abbezung des Gr.  
 Verlages, wo möglich auf dem Abdruck aber  
 Plath zu bestorgen.

Mein Urtheil ist, den Druck vom Gepräg  
 Götts. vorzusetzen, den ich Ihnen vielleicht  
 nach einem neuen Gemälde von Jaffens Raum.  
 Sollte diese nicht mehr zu behalten seyn,  
 so wäre fröhlich hier anderes Mittel, als

FRIEDRICH VON SCHILLER.

Autograph Letter Signed.

(Facsimile shows first page).

See Item No. 1042.

896 **DE MORGAN** (WILLIAM, 1842-1917). Novelist.

"ALICE FOR SHORT." AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF HEADINGS TO CHAPTERS.

7 pp., folio. And

AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT (one page typewritten) OF CHAPTER VIII (Chapter XXXV in printed version).

34 pp., folio.

ALSO A NUMBER OF ODD PAGES OF THE SAME NOVEL, TYPEWRITTEN WITH NUMEROUS AUTOGRAPH CORRECTIONS.

Together over 81 pp., folio and 4to. Preserved in buckram case, lettered on side. £12 12s

897 **DE MORGAN** (WILLIAM).

"AFFAIR OF DISHONOUR." AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF CHAPTERS 9-17 INCLUSIVE, COMPLETE AND DIFFERING FROM THE PRINTED VERSION.

173 pp., folio. Preserved in buckram case, lettered on side.

£10 10s

898 **DICKENS** (CHARLES, 1812-1870). Novelist.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO RICHARD J. LANE, THE ARTIST.

1½ pp., 8vo. Tavistock House, 9th February, 1854.

£21

"Your note of Monday's date crossed the note from the Lord Chamberlain's office which (with all befitting ceremonies) answered the note from the Board of Green Cloth. I assure you that we should have been very happy to come, if we had not been hampered with an unlucky engagement. I said, when the invitation (here, I mean yours) was produced 'We will go.' Upon which they set up a shrill cry of 'Go! How can we go! Don't you know we're engaged,' I had previously told them all about Percy Street, so I said we had no business to be engaged, though I had made the engagement myself." Etc.

899 **DICKENS** (CHARLES).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO HENRY MORLEY.

2 pp., 8vo. Gad's Hill, 18th October, 1857.

£18 18s

Asking for some information which he wished to use in connection with his writings for "Household Words."

". . . It will oblige me very much, if you will consider and reply to the following question.

"Whether, at any time within a hundred years or so, we were in such amicable relations with South America as would have rendered it reasonably possible for us to have made, either a public treaty, or a private bargain, with a South American Government, empowering a little English colony, established on the spot for the purpose, to work a Silver Mine (on purchase of the right), and whether in that supposititious case, it is reasonably possible that our English Government at home would have sent out a small force of a few marines or so, for that little colony's protection; or (which is the same thing) would have drafted them off from the nearest English military Station." Etc.

## HISTORY OF FRANCIS BACON.

**900 DIXON** (W. HEPWORTH, 1821-1879). Historian and Traveller.

"HISTORY OF FRANCIS BACON." PORTION OF THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT.

Extending to more than 800 pp., 4to.

ALSO 92 PAGES OF "NOTES."

£5 5s

In 1854 Dixon began his researches in regard to Francis Bacon, and after writing a number of articles, published "The Personal History of Lord Bacon from Unpublished Papers" in 1861, and a more elaborate volume called "The Story of Lord Bacon's Life" in 1862.

The above manuscript is apparently material for a revised edition or new book regarding Francis Bacon, but was never published.

**901 DODGSON** (CHARLES LUTWIDGE, "LEWIS CARROLL," 1832-1898). Author of "Alice in Wonderland."

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO "MY DEAR LUCY."  
3 pp., 8vo. Ch. Ch., 22nd November, 1877.

£15 15s

An extremely interesting letter regarding a suggestion by three young ladies in Cornwall for him to become their "guide, philosopher and friend."

" . . . I now regard you as a form of Destiny (let us say, as one of the Fates, or one of the Furies) as you are simply bringing on me a flood of strange young ladies, who ask my hospitality & assistance with a simple & touching confidence suggestive of young—shall we say 'lambs' ?

" As if it was not enough to have to lunch & lionize Miss K. Terry, & then yourself, this morning comes a letter from a strange young lady down in Cornwall, who, after a few introductory remarks, confides to me that she has left school 2 years & is in want of mental occupation—that she has joined a club of young who are to set each other questions for 'research' but they want an 'Examiner' to look over & correct the answers? Each young lady is to ask 3 questions a month, & apparently the other 11 are to answer them. That makes 396 answers per month to correct! I pleaded want of time in answer to her request to be their 'guide' philosopher & friend." Etc.

**902 DODGSON** (CHARLES LUTWIDGE, "LEWIS CARROLL").

THREE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO MRS. EGERTON TODD.

6½ pp., 8vo. Dated from Guildford and Oxford, 1876-1884.

ALSO AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "C. L. D." (ON POSTCARD) TO MAJOR EGERTON TODD.

Christ Church, 9th February (1882).

£12 10s

" Many thanks for all the trouble that has been so kindly taken, through unknown friends, to procure an introduction for a letter from me to Sir D. Currie. But I fear I can't write it! It is much too big a business to be put into a short letter; & a long one is impossible. . . .

" I accept your daughter's letter as implying that I am expected in future not to address her without 'Miss' or with 'yours affly.' I fear I am rather an unconventional old man on these points. Some of my child friends are to blame for it." Etc.

" The record of your note (received Jan. 5) in my letter-register, reminds

**Dodgson** (Charles Lutwidge, " Lewis Carroll ")—continued.

me that I never thanked you for the hope it expressed that I should call. It will give me much pleasure to do so & test how far time has soured the tempers, once so sweet, of Laura & Ada. Meanwhile I will give them the benefit of the doubt, & send them my love, if they are not too grand, in their teens, to accept such a message."

"Thanks many for letter & for offer of photos, which I should much value—especially with autographs." Etc.

903 **DROLLING** (MARTIN, 1752-1817). Famous French Painter.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO HIS SON, MICHEL MARTIN DROLLING, THE PAINTER.

1½ pp., 4to. Paris, 2nd January, 1814.

£10 10s

He asks his son, who at this time was at the Academy in Rome, for the truth concerning the rumours circulating about that city, and informs him of the state of affairs in Paris, also advising him to apply for the command to paint a portrait of the King of Rome (Napoleon II).

" . . . On dit que le roy de naple s'en etoit emparres au noms des puissances coalises, et au nom du pape. Aussi apres ce que tu me dit, se sont de vrai mensonges. Quand au tableaux que tu me parle pour le portrait du Roy de Rome, il me semble que tu feroit tres bien d'en demander un, cela ne peut se faire que du bien, et je t'engage tres fort d'en demander un, quand a ce qui me concerne, je ne t'avois rien dit par ce que je n'avois rien a te dire, j'ai deux tableaux de faite mais il sont la qui attendent des acheteurs qui ne sont pas communs, par ce que tant que nous aurons pas la paix personne ne pense a acheter des tableaux et comme l'ennemi est entre en france, celle inquiete encore d'avantage. On vas former encor la garde nationnale a paris, probablement ce ne sont que les mesures de surtee, contre les Cosaques de Paris qui voudrons faire des farces." Etc.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CONQUEST OF CANADA.

904 **DUDLEY** (JOSEPH, 1647-1720). Governor of Massachusetts. Chief Justice of New York.

TWELVE LETTERS SIGNED TO LORD SUNDERLAND, COLONEL FRANCIS NICHOLSON, CAPT. NICHOLAS SMITH.

17½ pp., 4to and folio. Dated from Boston, 1709-1710. £31 10s

An extremely interesting series of letters of the utmost importance entirely concerning negotiations in 1709 for the conquest of Canada, and the subsequent disbanding of the troops.

Dudley refers to the arrival of Col. Vetch and Col. Nicholson with orders for him to raise 1200 men from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island for the intended expedition against Canada; in a later letter he informs his correspondent that the troops and transports are ready. Stating that he has sent a thousand men to ravage the French settlements at Nova Scotia; referring to the proposed attack on Port Royal; dealing with instructions for the recovery of the Bahama Island from the enemy; and concerning the eventual disbanding of the troops destined for Canada owing to the British fleet being diverted to Portugal, and expressing a hope that he will soon receive further orders for an attack on Quebec as it would be easily overcome and the result would be of enormous benefit to Great Britain.

905 **DUDLEY** (JOSEPH).

PROPOSALS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR OF NEW ENGLAND, ON BEHALF OF THE MERCHANTS AND TRADERS OF BOSTON AND PORTSMOUTH IN NEW ENGLAND, REGARDING THE TRADE IN PITCH, TAR, RESIN AND OTHER NAVAL STORES FROM THE PLANTATIONS, TO BE LAID BEFORE QUEEN ANNE FOR HER CONSIDERATION.

2 pp., folio. Dated from Boston in New England, 5th March, 1708-9. £21

The Governor has appended at foot the following autograph note signed, to Lord Sunderland :

"I was commanded by the Rt. Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Trade to offer any further encouragement for Naval Stores. In obedience whereto I humbly offer this to your Lordship—J. Dudley."

906 **DU MAURIER** (GEORGE L. P. B., 1834-1896). Author and Artist. Wrote "Trilby" and "Peter Ibbetson."

SEVEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO BISHOP JENNER.

23 pp., 8vo. Written from London, Brighton and Boxmoor, November, 1886, to April, 1894. £6 6s

An interesting series of letters informing Jenner that he proposed to write a poem in French from an English point of view; sending a translation of a "sweet little poem" by Sully Prudhomme which was later to appear in Harper's Magazine, and also a translation of Millersye's "Chutes des Feuilles" praised by Currer Bell [Charlotte Brontë] in one of her novels.

Du Maurier goes into detail regarding Jenner's translation of one of Keble's hymns, which, however, does not accord with his own particular Anglo-French notion of rhythm, and stating that he finds exactly the same fault with Boileau, Racine, Corneille, Victor Hugo and Beranger.

Also mentioning Jenner's translation of "Christians Awake."

907 **DUNSDAY** (EDWARD J. M. D. PLUNKETT, BARON, born 1878). Irish Writer. Author of Novels and plays.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO A LADY NOVELIST.  
3½ pp., 8vo. Westbury, 29th February, 1908. £1 15s

As to an invitation; also referring humorously to his appointment with his Dentist.

". . . And the meal shall be called the Feast of the Forgetting of Mr. Betts. Mr. Betts is my dentist." Etc.

908 **DUNSANY** (EDWARD J. M. D. PLUNKETT, BARON).

A LENGTHY AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED ("D.") TO MRS. NESBITT.

9½ pp., 8vo. Dunsany Castle. N.D. Circa 1912. £2 2s

A very long and most charming letter in great appreciation of his correspondent's work, evidently a seaside story for children. He then discusses his own dramatic work, etc.

" . . . I must take a Noah's ark to the seaside next time I am there and go about doing unostentatious little works of rescue. . . . I have tried defending sand castles with huge ramparts of sand, that is exciting too and they hold out a long time against the sea. A very good game, if one can declare war, is to shell rival, neighbouring fortifications with wet sand. . . .

" I see that Trench is going to make a curtain-raiser of my 3-Act play, its to be a short one-act one, I suppose with 3 scenes. But I've done another and much better, a tragedy in 3 acts . . . which I hope might just make an actable play. . . . Did I tell you that King Argimenes was acted in Dublin and with all its faults, was a success. . . .

" I enclose last week's 'episode'; the picture represents a scuffle between two strange beasts by a lake with a city in a valley in the background." Etc.

909 **EDWARD III** (1312-1377). King of England.

DOCUMENT OF THIS REIGN BEING A GRANT OF LAND.

1 page, ob. 8vo. (Vellum). Bolby (1346). £2 2s

910 **ELIOT** (GEORGE, MARIAN E. LEWES, 1819-1880). Famous Novelist. Author of "Adam Bede."

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED.

4 pp., 8vo. Regents Park, 9th September, 1869. £4 4s

" Your brother Mr. H. Hughes, has kindly written to me to say that you would like to hear how our invalid is. It is very sweet to know that you care about us & ours, & as I have only good news to tell, it is altogether pleasant to write to you.

" We think that Thorine is making steady though slow progress. He can set both his feet firmly to the ground, though he cannot yet stand without help; his digestion is good, & his looks improve. He sleeps a great deal, by day as well as by night. This must have a restorative effect, & it is not reasonable in us to think with regret, as we sometimes do, of the mental inertness which has now taken the place of his former vivacity & ready interest." Etc.

911 **ELIZABETH** (1533-1603). Queen of England.

GREAT SEAL ATTACHED TO A DOCUMENT ADDRESSED TO JASPER SELER AND PETER DE RUSE.

1 page, oblong folio (vellum).

14th March, 1563. Preserved in a morocco case, lettered on side and back. £25

The document grants a monopoly for the making of white salt for 20 years to Jasper Selar and Peter de Ruse, and was to take effect from the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24th) of the same year. Jasper Selar is described as a gentleman born under the obedience of the Emperor, and Peter de Ruse as a merchant stranger.

The seal is slightly imperfect.

THE QUEEN REFUSES TO ALLOW THE POPE'S NUNCIO TO VISIT HER.

912 [ELIZABETH. Queen of England].

A VERY IMPORTANT HISTORICAL PRIVY COUNCIL LETTER SIGNED BY SIR NICHOLAS BACON; William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester; William Parr, Marquis of Northampton; Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel; Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford; William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; Edward Fiennes de Clinton, Baron Clinton; William Howard, Baron Howard of Effingham; Sir Francis Knollys; Sir Ambrose Cave; William Cecil, Lord Burleigh; Sir William Petre; Sir John Masson; Nicholas Wotton, ADDRESSED TO SIR NICHOLAS THROGMORTON, THE AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

2 pp., folio. 5th May, 1561.

£31 10s

A remarkably interesting historical document, declining in the Queen's name, to permit the visit of Abbot Martinengo, the proposed Papal Nuncio. The Pope wished to persuade Queen Elizabeth to allow England to be represented at the Council of Trent. Whether England would consent to be represented there was the great question of the day. Although the Protestant Liturgies had been restored, the mass abolished, and the Pope again deprived by Act of Parliament of his spiritual supremacy, yet England had always expressed readiness to co-operate on any council which could represent freely and fairly the learning and piety of Christendom, and the Pope proposed to send his nuncio from Rome to invite Queen Elizabeth to unite in the common interests of Christianity. This proposal awakened dangerous hopes in, and agitating rumours by the Catholics, and Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the Queen's favourite, had declared expressly in his own name and the Queen's that England was to be brought back to the Church, but neither directly nor indirectly could England recognise the authority of the Pope, and the visit of the Nuncio was politely and peremptorily declined by this Privy Council Letter signed by the Queen's Councillors and addressed to Nicholas Throgmorton, the ambassador to France.

913 [ELIZABETH (QUEEN)].

WARRANT TO THE TREASURER AND CHAMBERLAINS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

1 page, ob. 8vo., vellum. St. James, 30th June, 1566.

£1 1s

Ordering £401 16s. 2d. to be paid to Peter Richardson, the goldsmith, "to be by hym employed for fyne gold and fyne sylver for the makinge of spangles for the coats for the garde, footemen and messengers."

914 **ERSKINE** (LADY ANNE, died 1804). Appointed by Lady Huntingdon as her successor at Trevecca House in Wales, and one of her executors.

NINETEEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED AND ONE AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT SIGNED TO REV. THOMAS HAWEIS, THE FATHER OF THE SOUTH SEAS MISSION.

71 pp., 4to and folio. Spa Fields, 20th February, 1790 to 30th November, 1801. £25

For many years Lady Anne Erskine had worked with Lady Huntingdon at her college in Wales, accompanying her on her travels, etc., and on the death of the latter in 1791, carried on as her successor.

The first of these letters, dated a few months before Lady Huntingdon's death, and written on her behalf, mentions her failing health and that she has two young men who are willing to go "to the ends of the earth." She then continues to give her idea of the duties of a trustee (she was a trustee under Lady Huntingdon's will) mentions a mission to Bulam, and the delay in the sailing of the ship "Duff" which was to convey missionaries to the South Seas, Du Bois and trouble with the Sierra Leone Co., etc.

Lady Erskine also discusses at great length the conversion of Jews in London, great crowds of whom were attending the services at Zion Chapel.

" It is impossible for me to express the delight & comfort your kind & welcome letter gave to Dr. L. H. nor how opportunely it came when she was ill, low & exhausted with the long continuance of the spasm in her throat. It was indeed an excellent cordial, & operated as such upon her spirits & thro' the tender mercy of the Lord she lay down on her bed at night rejoicing in his goodness & loving kindness. She recd. it last night & fully intended answering it with her own hand to day, but was interrupted in the forenoon by some friends coming in, & at dinner she has had a return of the spasm & has got nothing down. She has therefore deputed me to thank you & Dr. Mrs. H. & to say how greatly she rejoices in the fresh blessings at Bath. I am perswaded the Gates of hell will never prevail against that chapel or the work of the Lord there.

" Dr. L. H. has a frank for you dated for Thursday next in which she hopes to write to you at large in answer to your last concerning the mission. It makes her exceedingly happy that you approve her plan for a beginning of it. Bath has her highest approbation for the place of trial, the hope of your kind inspection & care of them, together with Dr. Walkers kind care of them in any respect will lay her under the highest obligations, & fills her with hope of the divine blessing upon it. She has two young men at present in her eye who for more than a year past have been candidates for the College. Their wish from the beginning has been some necessary instruction to fit them for the Lord's service wherever he may call them." Etc.

" Previous to my reception of your last letter I saw Mr. Du Bois who gave me a similar account of his interview with you, & that as soon as he had seen the Bulam Trustees he wd. wait on me again. He was here this morning & informed me that he had seen & conversed with them on the subject *separately*, & that they had appointed a meeting of them together in the course of next week where he was to be present, & that the event of that meeting he wd. communicate to you either by letter or in person as he shd. be under the necessity of being at Bristol again (probably in the course of a fortnight). He said he had mentioned to them his

(Continued over)

**Erskine (Lady Anne)—continued.**

interview with you & that you was not without some thoughts of a mission or settlement there if there was a proper prospect for it. They appeared pleased with the idea of it—said they meant to apply to parliament for a Charter this session & when they obtained it, if your intentions shd. continue the same they wd. with pleasure give you a grant of land there for your purpose.” Etc.

“ Mr. Du Bois called on me this morning & tells me he is to set out for Bath some time tomorrow & will communicate to you everything he has said & done. I wish just to hint to you in confidence that one of the directors of the Siera Leone Company waited on me with Mr. Morris. They consider Mr. Du B. as being in a great measure the means of stimulating the discontents of the Blacks there, & say they are in possession of full proof of it. They say he is an active sensible man & very capable of business but being disappointed in some expectations he had there has produced the present effects, probably there may be faults on both sides. I suspect Du B. has been too active respecting the blacks & I likewise suspect the Siera Leone Company are not without some jealousies concerning the Bulam Company interfering with their interests. However this may be I think delicacy & caution is necessary on ours. Du B. has commenced an action agt. the Siera Leone Company for some demands he has agt. them.” Etc.

“ Your letter which I have just rec'd. has refreshed my heart & I rejoice that mine has had a similar effect on the dear Missionaries. Remember me to them all in much Chri(s)tian love, & to their dear excellent Captain. You may depend on hearing from me, God willing, by Mondays post, but in the meantime I send you this concerning some circumstances which have since my last occurred. There is a necessity for Coopers sermon being printed. *Very many* Jews requested it of him before he left the Pulpit, & Mr. Thompson (who sent forth an Edition of our hymn book some time ago under every circumstance the most effectually to hurt us) has trod in the same steps to Cooper & in spight of every effort to prevent it has published his sermon (taken in short hand). Chapman immediately sent forth handbills to prevent the sale of this spurious edition & a proper edition is to be published on Friday the 9th. Would you have any sent down to you. Perhaps its being preached to the Jews may lead the Jews at Portsmouth to read it. Cooper is very disinterested & has appropriated the profits to enable him to give many of them gratis to the Jews. This was his own voluntary act & published in Chapmans hand bills before I knew it. Pursue, for the Lords sake, your efforts among the Jews at Portsmouth. Who knows but the ship has been detained for this purpose.” Etc.

“ I have just received yours & am greived for your repeated disappointments abt. the sailing of the ship, but HE “ who holdeth the winds in his fist ” knows his own best time to waft his own ship (so peculiarly so) to her destined port. He will without doubt take care of her, & by these delays (tho' to us a dark providence) teach us the important lesson of *Faith & Patience*. . . . There was a considerable number of Jews present. Many stopt without requesting to have the Sermons given them who durst not venture to come in from the determination of their leaders to exclude them if they attend, or if they did, not to bury them with their brethren. Of a very few we have some hope, & a good many determined to attend, let the consequence of them be what it will. Cooper behaves *very well indeed* & is as much followed as ever.

“ I deplore your account of the Portsmouth Jews. But whether they will hear or whether they will forbear, the attempt to speak to them in the name of the Lord is well.” Etc.

“ . . . Next Sunday is Coopers day for the Jews at Zion in the afternoon. May the Lord grant it may be a day of the Son of Man. There is no doubt that *very many* Jews will be there.” Etc.

“ In return for your kind letter wch. gave me much pleasure I must add to yours by an account of last Sunday afternoon at Zion Chapel, when our Infant Cooper (as you term him) preached to the Jews. Such a sight my eyes never beheld! I set out from Spa Fields soon after one o'clock & took in the Coach with me Mr. Nicholson, Mr. & Mrs. Hodson & Mr. Weatheril. We arrived about two & were taken in at the Vestry Window the Chapel being full & the doors shut to prevent the multitude of Jews & Gentiles from rushing in & treading each other to death. On the throne some room was still reserved for the Jews who were admited through the window. It was computed there were about 2000 Jews in the Chapel & multitudes of both Jews & Gentiles without. I took my station in the Vestry & occasionally within the door wch. leads from it into the Chapel & by wch. the

**Erskine** (Lady Anne)—continued.

Jews were admitted. While the first Hymn was singing viz. ‘The God of Abraham Praise’ a gentleman came to me intreating that I would send out a Minister to preach to the Multitudes without, who were crying aloud for it. Two young (men) I had, both useful in admitting the Jews by the windows but neither of them I feared sufficient to stand up on such an occasion. Where to find Mr. Nicholson I knew not for he had parted with me when we came in at the window, but the Lord, who failed us not, brought a person who told me Mr. Nicholson was in the Gallery. I followed him & the Jews very kindly made way for me on the throne. I caught Mr. Nicholsons eye & with my hand waved him down. He was sorry to be disappointed of hearing but very cheerfully went out at the window, with a table to stand on.” Etc.

- 915 ESSEX** (THOMAS CROMWELL, EARL OF, 1485-1540). Statesman. One of the most prominent characters in the reign of Henry VIII, and immortalized by Shakespeare in his play of that title.

## DOCUMENT SIGNED “ THOMAS CROMWELL.”

On 1 page, oblong 4to. 7th December “ anno Regni Regis Henrici Octavi Tricesimus.” **£16 16s**

Wolsey’s famous lines, in Shakespeare’s Play of Henry VIII, were addressed to Thomas Cromwell.

“ . . . O Cromwell, Cromwell  
Had I but served my God with half the zeal  
I served my king, he would not in mine age  
Have left me naked to mine enemies.”

- 916 EWING** (GREVILLE, 1767-1840). Congregational Minister. First Secretary of the Edinburgh Missionary Society.

## AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO REV. THOMAS HAWEIS, THE FATHER OF THE SOUTH SEAS MISSION.

3 pp., 4to. London, 22nd December, 1796. **£5 5s**

Concerning a proposed mission to India.

When Robert Haldane of Airthrey projected a mission to India, Ewing was appointed to go out, but the directors of the East India Company refused to sanction the undertaking and it was abandoned.

“ . . . We are associated with some other Ministers & servants of Jesus Christ. & are ready & desirous to go out to Bengal with our families & to spend our lives in instructing the natives in the principles of true religion. We have a sufficient fund among ourselves to enable us to execute this plan, & all that we want is the leave of the India Company to go out.

“ For this purpose, we have addressed a letter to the Board of Directors, requesting their permission & acquiescence. This letter was presented to them on tuesday last, was read to the Court & referred to a Committee of Correspondence for further consideration. In this state of things, were a letter respectfully written to the Court of Directors, stating the interest you take in the business, & which you are persuaded the whole Christian world will also feel in it, & recommending the matter to their serious attention, to be presented & signed by the Ministers of your denomination, we are persuaded it would have a very powerful effect.

“ We beg therefore that you, Sir, will endeavour to meet your Brethren as soon as possible upon this business, & lay this letter before them. When we consider that the question is not, whether a few individuals shall be allowed to go to India to propagate the religion of this country, but whether twenty four merchants are to exclude the Gospel of Jesus Christ from ten million fellow subjects, we are persuaded you & your Brethren will feel the most lively concern in the business, & that nothing further need be said to stimulate your zeal.” Etc.

## PREPARATIONS FOR DESPATCHING MISSIONARIES TO THE SOUTH SEAS.

917 **EYRE** (JOHN, 1754-1803). One of the Founders, and Secretary of the London Missionary Society. Entered Lady Huntingdon's College at Trevecca, and under her patronage ministered at Tregony, Cornwall, Lincoln and Mulberry Garden Chapel, London. Edited the "Evangelical Magazine." Founded the Hackney Theological College.

THIRTEEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO REV. THOMAS HAWEIS.

36 pp., 8vo., 4to and folio. Hackney, Homerton, 7th February, 1796 to 12th April, 1799. £105

These letters which deal at great length with missionary matters are of the greatest interest. Eyre goes into details concerning the chartering of a ship to convey missionaries to the South Seas, the provisions to be taken on board and the number of Missionaries to be sent, etc., he also discusses the formation of a Missionary Society in America and Germany, the selection of a new secretary to the society on his own resignation, and his hopes of a union of the Churches on the Continent, etc.

Three of Eyre's letters are written on copies of others from secretaries of missionary societies at Dobrilugh in Germany, Basle and Sweden. Eyre refers to Baron von Shirnding, secretary in Germany, as "the Lady Huntingdon of Saxony."

" . . . The Ministers of Christ in America, influenced, I trust, by the Spirit of God, and desirous of imitating the zeal, and uniting in design with their brethren in Britain, have agreed to establish a Missionary Society, upon a broad basis like ours. The ministers of New York met on the business the 26th of Sept. and resolved to convene the whole body the 1st of Nov. So that I have no doubt but the blessed object is accomplished. Thanks be to God for the little share I have had in so good a work." Etc.

" . . . My friends in the nautical line have given me the best information in their power; and my estimates and those procured by Mr. Hardcastle differ very little. But both are higher than those you saw, provisions of every kind having advanced, and it being supposed that eight or ten months provision must be allowed the missionaries, who will have occasion to entertain the chiefs on board the ship and that these islanders will be pleased with entertainments after the European stile & manner. After all I am still of opinion that a vessel of our own will be preferable, but I shall not endeavour to urge this mode of conveyance to others who may differ from me." Etc.

" . . . I would likewise press the necessity of bring(ing) the mode of conveyance to a final decision at the next meeting. Whoever pretends to defer any difficult matter to the society, is, though not intentionally, an *Enemy* to the society. For if anything be too difficult for those to determine who have had every opportunity of informing their minds on the subject during several months diligent inquiry, how shall a body of men decide, who have never even thought of the subject till the moment it is submitted to their decision. Pray apprise our friends of this, and point out the necessity of coming to a resolution, both as to the *number* of those who shall be sent and the *manner* of sending. You see how many are accepted in town and country. If we do not send *twenty*, at least, notice shd. be immediately given to prevent more applications, and to save ourselves the trouble of examining persons who will not be wanted. If one Mission be full, and another thought of, the public should know of it; that their mind may be led to the contemplation of that very object we wish them to have in view." Etc.

" . . . The only things which will occupy the attention of the Society, and

**Eyre** (John)—*continued.*

oblige me to be present at all events are the following. 1. *The formation of a committee of foreign correspondence.* This will be brought on immediately. You, Mr. Hardcastle, and perhaps myself will be nominated. The last I shall object to, not from modesty, but from conviction that I am incapable of performing the duty of such an office; and who would suffer dead timber on a tree that he wishes to be vigorous & fruitful? 2. *An Economy for the reception & employment of the Missionaries.* On this subject some hints may be derived from the Moravians. But their habits are so different from ours that it will be impossible to imitate their model. It will however be desirable to be always provided with men & women known, approved, & trained up in mechanical arts for the service. The fruit of their labour must go to the general stock, and will nearly defray the expense of the Economy. The divinity instructions must be the same as at present. Their living together will not interfere with their different employments in the day, which will be carried on at the shops of the artists who instruct or hire them; nor will any individual Director be permitted to exercise authority, but the government of the house must rest in the person appointed to manage it, and a committee of directors to inspect the proceedings and expenditure. 3. *The business to be brought before the next General Meeting; and a Plan to prevent the irregularity experienced at the last and some of the preceding.* 1. *The Business.* A new Secretary—new directors, and the preceding plan of economy. What hints can you give me on these subjects? My distance renders it inconvenient, to a degree bordering upon the impossible, to retain the *Secretaryship*. But who shall succeed me? It must not be one of the Party which has given us already so much trouble. And among our friends I perceive not who has time and ability sufficient. Mr. Wilks has ability but not time, his tabernacle connexions obliging him to be absent from town some months in the year. Mr. Platt has time but I question his fitness." Etc.

" . . . My dear friend, will rejoice in reading the letter and plan of the Baron; not that I think his plan the best as to the places he wishes for missionary points; but because it indicates his lively zeal, and discovers a mind altogether devoted. In short he appears the Lady Huntingdon of Saxony. His views of Missionaries are like our own. He is, bona fide, a *Methodist*. God be praised for raising up so eminent an instrument! Should we not look forward to the period when we can meet on the continent and devise a *GRAND UNION* between all the Churches. Our brethren in the Establishment who shun us, will be the only sectarians." Etc.

918 **FIELD** (MICHAEL). Pseudonym adopted by two ladies (understood to be Miss Bradley and Miss Cooper). Miss Bradley died 1914.

## EIGHT AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPTS SIGNED.

9 pp., folio.

## ALSO FIVE AUTOGRAPH NOTES TO MR. COTTON.

9 pp., 8vo.

£7 10s

These notes refer to the proofs of the poems, the titles of which are as follows:—

Walter Pater (3 versions).

To Correggio's Holy Sebastian.

To Christina Rossetti.

On some Remains of Greek Garlands in the British Museum.

Praise of Thanatos.

On a proposal to restore the Elgin Marbles to Athens.

**919 FORTESCUE** (SIR JOHN, 1531-1607). Chancellor of the Exchequer.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO THE CLERK OF THE EXCHEQUER.

½-page, folio. London, 27th September, 1591.

£7 10s

An interesting and important letter asking for particulars to be handed to Sir Walter Ralegh, at the Queen's request, of the money paid to Brittany, France and Normandy, and to Sir Horatio Palavicino.

Owing to the state of affairs in France, Elizabeth was compelled to support the cause of Henry of Navarre, and in 1590 Lord Willoughby de Eresby was sent across the channel with four thousand men and supplies of money; in 1591 Henry was again driven to apply to Elizabeth, who sent help.

Sir Horatio Palavicino, merchant and political agent, lent large sums of money to Queen Elizabeth, Henry of Navarre and the Netherlands. At the time of his death Queen Elizabeth owed him nearly £29,000.

"Her Mate being desirous to understand the chardge she hath ben at this yere in the assisting the french king hath willed me to bring a note thereof wherefore I pray you cause to be made a brief collection. What hath ben paid for Britanye, and what for Normandye, as also what was paid to the mchante for the french king's debt and what Sr. Horatio Pallavicini negotiacon amounteth to in chardge this yere and for the last yere . . . to Sr. Walter Rawleigh or any other." Etc.

**920 FOX** (CHARLES JAMES, 1749-1806). Statesman.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "C. J. F."

½-page, 4to. 18th December, 1783.

£5 5s

An exceedingly interesting letter written on the eve of the Coalition administration coming to an end over Fox's India Bill. Fox refers to Pitt as "this cursed fellow."

"I think the Protest is pretty well, though I am sorry there is no mention, except a very oblique one, of the *Rumours*. I wish we may soon meet, for our situation will become very awkward if this cursed Fellow does not turn us out."

On the 17th December, 1783, the King used his personal influence through Lord Temple to secure the rejection of Fox's India Bill and the defeat of his ministers in the House of Lords, and on the 18th December, Fox and his colleagues were dismissed, and Pitt was appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

**921 FREDERICK II** (1712-1786). "The Great." King of Prussia. The Friend of Voltaire.

LETTER SIGNED TO MAJOR GENERAL BECKWITH.

1 page, 4to. Leipsic, 3rd February, 1763.

£2 10s

An exceptionally interesting letter referring to the evacuation by

**Frederick II** —continued

the French of Wessel, Cleves and Gueldres, on the termination of the Seven Years' War by the Peace of Hubertsberg, 15th February, 1763.

“ . . . Il est nécessaire d'ailleurs que je vous avertisse, que vous ne devez exercer aucune hostilité dans le moment présent, ni contre les françois, ni contre quelqu'un de les bas, et quand le tems arrivera que les François évacueront Wesel, et les Provinces de Cleves et de Gueldres, et que mes troupes aux ordres du Colonel de Baur les occuperont, il faudra que la Legion y marche également, et que vous agissiez en ceci d'un concert parfaitement amiable avec celui-ci, conformément aux instructions dont je l'ai pourvu sur tous les cas qui pourront arriver la bas.” Etc.

- 922 **FURNISS** (HARRY, 1854-1925). Black and White Artist. Worked for “Punch.”

## AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO MRS. MORGAN.

2 pp., 8vo. Regent's Park, 15th April, 1899. With very fine Pen and Ink Sketch in text. £1 5s

“ I have been frightfully busy, getting out ‘ Robespierre, The Sea-green Incorruptible,’ you may have read about it. A’propos of the Lyceum play (my name does not appear in connection with it). I am the Effingham Publishing Co. at least half of it.” Etc.

- 923 **GALSWORTHY** (JOHN, 1867-1933). Famous Novelist and Dramatist.

## AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT SIGNED ENTITLED “SAVE THE CHILDREN.”

1 full page, 4to.

ALSO AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO EDWARD FULLER.

1½ pp., 8vo. Paris, 10th December, 1919.

£16 16s

Sending the verses to Fuller to be used in the appeal for contributions to the “Save the Children Fund.”

The manuscript commences:—

“ The Powers debate—children die!  
Did ever woe beneath the sky  
Out-do this killing of the young?  
Beyond all force of pen or tongue  
To Tell! It needs the voice of God,  
But God is dumb. Fate's lifted rod  
Has spoilt the offspring of an age!  
With doom the children paid the wage  
Of war.” Etc.

- 924 **GALSWORTHY** (JOHN).

## AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED.

½-page, 8vo. Moretonhampstead, 12th October, 1922.

10s 6d

Sending a donation.

925 **GLADSTONE** (WILLIAM EWART, 1809-1898). Statesman and Author.

A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF TWENTY SEVEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO SIR THOMAS DYKE ACLAND, THE POLITICIAN AND EDUCATIONAL REFORMER.

Extending to over 80 pages, 8vo and 4to. Written from Edinburgh, Hawarden, Fasque and London between 10th December, 1835 and 18th November, 1892.

ALSO AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED FROM ACLAND TO GLADSTONE.

AND TWO AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED FROM GLADSTONE'S ELDEST SON, WILLIAM ADDRESSED TO ACLAND.

£18 18s

A collection of letters of the utmost interest and importance extending over a period of nearly sixty years and referring to practically every concern in which the great statesman took part during his lifetime—the Irish Registration Bill, Education, Trade Unions, Local Taxation, Agriculture, the Franchise Bill, Theological questions, etc., etc.

The collection commences with a very long letter written in 1835 regarding a seat for Acland in the impending election. Another goes into great detail regarding theological matters, a subject which interested both Gladstone and Acland throughout their lives. Gladstone was an extremely religious man all his life and was deeply interested in the subject of ecclesiastical establishment. Acland's early efforts were devoted to the maintenance and defence of church schools and to the establishment of diocesan theological colleges, but later on he became an advocate of more liberal educational projects.

Other letters deal with the subject of Education, Gladstone explaining at length his position in the matter; the Cathedrals Bill and the difficulty of getting the Chapters to agree; the Irish Registration Bill which he considers will be very worrying; the Annuities Bill; speaks of Local Taxation and compensation to certain house owners; regarding the work he wishes to do as a member of the Council of the House of Charity; expresses a wish that workmen would obtain more public sympathy for Trade Unions if they adopted penal regulations against those of their numbers who molested outside men; etc., etc.

During the course of the letters Gladstone mentions a number of his famous contemporaries—Disraeli, Lord Acton, Sir George C. Lewis, Lyttelton, Lord Wharncliffe and others.

926 **GLUCK** (C. W. VON, 1714-1787). Famous Musical Composer.

LETTER SIGNED BY GLUCK; ALSO THREE LETTERS IN THE HAND OF HIS WIFE WRITTEN ON HIS BEHALF TO M. KRUTHOFFER IN PARIS.

5 pp., 4to. Vienna, 1781 and 1783.

£35

These letters, which were written for Gluck by his wife, contain several interesting passages.

In Paris, where the Composer had lived since 1769, a lively quarrel had ensued between Gluck and Piccini and was taken up and continued by their followers, the "Gluckists" and the "Piccinists." Disgusted with the struggle, Gluck left France in 1780.

His feelings towards the French show clearly in the following passages:—

(Trans.):—"1781. The whole of Vienna including myself is overjoyed about the birth of the Dauphin, not for the sake of the French, but on account of the Queen (Marie Antoinette)."

"1783. I hope to be able to thank you personally for all the trouble you had through me, for I really intend to come once more in order to enjoy the presence of my friends, but not in order to expose any new work to the criticism of the Marmontels and de la Harpe." (The latter were at the head of the Piccinists).

"1783. I have such an aversion to the French that I do not wish to see you again in Paris; I may stay there one day on my way to London where I have been invited to produce my operas."

927 **GOETHE** (JOHANN W. VON, 1749-1832). The great German poet and philosopher.

DOCUMENT SIGNED.

2 pp., folio. Lauchstaedt, 1805.

£12 12s

An interesting item, being Goethe's signature at the foot of an Hotel Bill for the great actress Caroline Jagemann, the mistress of Grand Duke Karl August.

928 **GOETHE** (JOHANN W. VON).

LETTER SIGNED "J. W. GOETHE."

1 page, 4to. Weimar, 17th May, 1815.

£12 10s

Thanking his correspondent for the slides sent to him; they have enabled him "to admire the beautiful phenomenon" and the writer hopes to see "all these phenomena in their relation to one another" in his friend's laboratory on his return from Wiesbaden.

He sends a small piece of a mineral which he thinks very interesting and he is very curious to learn how much brownstone it contains.

- 929 **GORDON** (GENERAL CHARLES GEORGE, 1833-1885). "Chinese Gordon." Killed at Khartoum.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO MAJOR NEWSOME.

6 pp., 8vo. Dufli, 9th February, 1876.

£25

A very long and interesting letter, with three diagrams, explaining his work and his movements in Egypt.

A few words are missing where one corner of the letter is torn.

" . . . I came down yesterday from Urroli on the Upper Nile, 160 miles south of Victoria. We occupied it without even seeing the enemy. It is a miserable country, and the journey up was very trying. Kaba Rega has absconded from Masendi and I have sent troops there, it is supposed we shall hear no more of Kaba Rega. . . . I have now or shall have I hope by the end of the month, posts along the Nile from Lake Victoria to Saubat vide sketch which you ought to know. . . . Very trying the journey was up to Urolli, hot, little water, and besides that a querulous liver. Bakers exaggerated praises of this country make one quite irate, it is a wilderness of grass with no inhabitants or water. All his descriptions are much too highly colored. The Victoria Nile is very wide and sluggish, not 1 knot per hour. Gessi at this place killed 7 elephants in a day, they were a herd of 60. . . . The Khedive is angry with me for three things, viz., my plain letters, my not exploring Lake Albert, and my refusing to carry out, what I had formerly proposed, viz., the opening of a road from Lake Victoria to sea. The latter proposition was made in Jany: 17 under the supposition that, vide sketch, Lake Ngo joined Lake Victoria . . . that the troops were set for the march. Stanley finds out in March & I hear in Oct. Lake Ngo does not join Lake Victoria. . . . I cannot without staying another year (and the Khedive has something to say to that) finish the survey of the Nile, it is out of the question to think of it this season for in 6 weeks the rains will begin. The survey is like this (sketch). The part dotted has not been done." Etc.

THE "FATHER OF ENGLISH COLONISATION IN AMERICA."

- 930 **GORGES** (SIR FERDINANDO, 1566-1647). Military and Naval Commander.

DOCUMENT SIGNED.

1 page, oblong 8vo (vellum). 27th July, 1597.

£10 10s

Ferdinando Gorges was knighted by the Earl of Essex for gallantry at the siege of Rouen, 1591; he was with Essex in the Island Voyage, 1597, and joined his conspiracy, but gave evidence against him. He became interested in colonisation, and formed two companies which received grants of land in North America, and formed settlement of New Plymouth, 1628. Became lord proprietary of Maine, 1639.

TO ALBERT DURER.

- 931 **GRAPHEUS** or **SCHRYVER** (CORNELIUS, 1482-1558). Famous Poet, Orator and Antiquarian. Author of the famous work "Le Triomphe d'Anvers, &c."

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN LATIN) TO ALBERT DURER, THE FAMOUS PAINTER AND ENGRAVER.

1 page, folio. Antwerp (23rd February), 1524.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. III).

£63

A very fine and extremely interesting letter bearing on Dürer's sympathy with Luther's Reformation.

**Grapheus or Schryver** (Cornelius)—*continued.*

Dürer visited Antwerp in 1520, and although he took no avowed part against the old ecclesiastical system, he was in warmest sympathy with the fathers of the Reformation.

Grapheus recommends the bearers, Austin friars of the Augustin Monastery at Antwerp, and mentions the new persecutions “on account of the gospel.”

(Trans.)—“I wrote to you long ago in the name of Thomas Bombell, our mutual friend, a rather lengthy letter but up to the present I have received no sort of answer from you. Wherefore I am the more eager that you should answer me at least in three words that I may know both how you are in health and what is being done amongst you, for there is no doubt that very great things are being done. Thomas Bombell greets you warmly. I beg you to salute B. Pirkheimer a hundred times in my name, as I prayed you in my earliest letter also. I wrote nothing touching my own state, the bearers of this letter, excellent men and most sincere Christains will easily inform you and I commend them to you and to our Pirkheimer as my self, for they are worthy of strong commendation and to all good men since they are themselves good. Farewell my dearest Albert. With us there is daily rising a great and continually new persecution on account of the gospel, touching which these brethren will relate all details more openly.”

The persecution which Grapheus mentions undoubtedly refers to the arrest in September, 1522, of the Prior and monks of the Augustin Monastery at Antwerp, as adherents and propagators of the Reformation.

932 **GRAVES** (SIR THOMAS, 1747-1814). Famous Admiral. Served with Nelson.

TWO AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO ADMIRAL WILLIAM CORNWALLIS.

8 pp., folio. Foudroyant, at Anchor in Quiberon Bay, 17th-18th January, 1805. £10 10s

Graves had been compelled to shelter from a storm in Quiberon Bay, and while there wrote to Cornwallis giving him information concerning the enemy fleet, etc.

Napoleon had proposed to form a junction of the French and Spanish Fleets in the West Indies, whence they were to return in overwhelming force to Europe. The combination, however, failed, and the French fleet escaped from Rochefort during a temporary absence of the British blockading squadron.

“ . . . The Felix, by signal apprised me of the sailing of the enemy’s Squadron from Rochefort, and of having seen them the 12th instant steering N.W. . . . I instantly hauled my wind under close Reef’d topsails, and Reef’d courses; but finding it impossible to weather the shore on either tack. . . . I was compelled to anchor here with the Squadron. The instant the weather will permit, I shall go in pursuit of the enemy, which, from the winds & weather we have had must have returned to Rochefort, as the Tonnant pass’d the topmast of one of the French Line of Battle ships last night. . . .

“ . . . I lament much the want of a couple of Frigates and two or three small vessels to keep up a constant communication with Rochefort, as it is impossible for this Squadron to approach that coast, at the present season of the year, sufficiently close to reconnoitre.” Etc.

## ON THE SOUTH SEAS AND THE MISSIONARIES.

933 **GREATHEED** (SAMUEL). One of the Founders of the London Missionary Society. Friend of Cowper.

SIX AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO THE REV. THOMAS HAWEIS.

18 pp., 4to and folio. Newport-Pagnell, 11th March, 1796 to 7th February, 1797.

ALSO AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT.

3 pp., 4to. 14th August, 1798.

**£52 10s**

An interesting series of letters chiefly dealing with his plans to extract from principal voyages of discovery all knowledge of the South Seas, which he undoubtedly intended to collect for a comprehensive work for the use of missionaries.

He also refers to Captain Bligh's voyage and the mutiny of the Bounty.

The manuscript concerns a publication apparently descriptive of one of the missions.

" . . . You know the result of our examination at Coventry. That of my Geographical undertaking is more uncertain, to myself as well as others, as I have hitherto received only two books out of the number that is necessary. My plan is, to extract from the principal Voyages of discovery in a historical series all the knowledge of the South Seas that has yet been collected. Such a work will be much more enterprising, I apprehend, than a Geographical system, and the latter, if attempted, would be extremely incomplete, and liable to error. A copious and accurate Index to the Volume would at the same time answer the purpose of Systematical arrangement, and would be as good a Gazetteer of the South Seas, as can in present circumstances be composed. I have drawn the outlines of 1 Chart of Otaheite & the Society Isles in 15 inches to a degree of latitude, another on Mercators projection of all the Islands surrounding Otaheite from the Friendly Isles to the Marquesas, on 1 inch of longitude to a degree, and another Mercators Chart of the pacific Ocean  $3\frac{1}{2}$  degrees to an inch from  $30^{\circ}$  N Latitude to the So. of Cape Horn. All of these will I hope be found useful either to the Missionaries or the Directors. I purpose, Deo volente, to finish the different parts as I am able to procure sufficient authorities. But after the delay that has occurred it will be impossible to get a work printed, & engraved, before the first missionaries sail. I find that a son of Mr. Wilks has collected, seemingly with considerable pains, the accounts of Otaheite & the Society Is. that are scattered through the printed Voyages, and he talks of publishing in a month. I should now not apprehend it would interfere with the work I have in view, and its early appearance may draw more attention to the object. But I think it desirable that you, or some other adequate person in London, should look over the MS. before it goes to the press, and judge of the expediency of its publication.

" The more I contemplate the pacific Ocean the more important it appears to me as the scene for a mission. Many things concur to point out Otaheite as a first object, and from thence the Gospel may be communicated to the Society Isles, the low Archipelago, and the Marquesas. But I think it will be very desirable to attempt breaking up more than one kind of soil at once, and the Friendly Isles, especially Tongataboo, strike me as a situation at which the ship would naturally touch either in going or returning; where the experiment might be made by a few of the missionaries upon a very different (and on the whole a more promising character) people, from the Otaheiteans, and where the communications would be easy with the grand Western Islands, of New Zealand, New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, Santa Cruz &c. Where also an intercourse might if desired be easily ministerised with the English at Norfolk Island & Port Jackson. A scarcity of

**Greatheed (Samuel)—continued.**

fresh water seems the only uncomfortable matter at Tongataboo, but it is not I believe distressing in its degree.

" If I am not mistaken it is proposed to have a ship entirely belonging to the Society. I think the South Sea mission requires it, and may fully employ it. I should think it better occupied in carrying missionaries, as openings presented, to the different coasts of the Pacific Ocean, than in bringing news or curiosities back to Europe. Whatever information we should need might be transmitted from Port Jackson occasionally. I shall be fully satisfied in concentrating our whole funds & force to this object. Where can we go so well? And there is room for much more than we can probably undertake, without quitting that vast Ocean. This scene is also wholly our own. Others are attempted by our brethren. Let us wait to see how they succeed; or if we send our missionaries after theirs, we may do it in any ship that passes to Africa or the Indies." Etc.

" . . . I have tried a Hemisphere of the Pacific but only put it in pencil as I doubt the practicability of inserting slips in the Memoir previous to the ship sailing. Favor me with your thoughts.

" I am busy about examining the different passages to the South Sea, I will transmit the result, as the first part of the Memoir as soon as completed."

" . . . I saw upon reading Hamilton's acct. that Vancouver's idea of the ferocity of the Friendly Islanders was derived from Edwards's Voyage. Individuals there are certainly not to be trusted, but the Chiefs have that peculiar authority that I still think our missionaries under their sanction would be as safe as anywhere. Mr. Dawes I am confident would not flinch from undertaking a settlement there, and would be fully equal to it. The scope for usefulness is so much more extensive from them than from Otaheite that it would be (a) great pity to leave them unattempted. Tongataboo is the only island of this immense Archipelago for beginning with. There we are sure of sufficient authority for protection.

" The Sandwich Is. seem too bad for a present attempt, & yet they will probably get worse and worse. The Marquesas should certainly be tried." Etc.

" . . . You mention from Lieut. Corner a harbour in Tierraboo called Oparree. In Cooks Map of the Island there is no such district in Tierraboo. There is one named Eparre, but with nothing like a harbour near it. The district of Oparré adjoins to Matavai, and Capt. Bligh describes three reef harbours along its coast, in one of which the Bounty lay. He calls it Toahroah. If you see Lt. Corner pray ascertain this point.

" Hamilton's narrative agrees with your report that the reigning family are usurpers, but it says that Tamatrah (or Tamarrah) a great chief in Papara, is the proper King of Otaheite. Papara is the southernmost point of the larger Peninsula.

" It would be worth the while to ask again in what neighbouring island the other harbour which Lt. C. recommended is situated.

" The description Lt. C. gives of the Mutineers being seized agrees with the circumstance of *three deserters from the Bounty* being fetched from Tethuroa, but Hamilton's account, and that in the trial, led me to think that the mutineers were taken in the *interior of Otaheite*. What is the name and situation of the uninhabited island where some of them according to Lt. C.'s acct. were taken?

" Four mutineers were drowned at the wreck of the Pandora. Two of them were Stewart and Skinner, I should be glad to know who were the other two. Christian seems plainly to have gone to Palmerstone's Island. Can Lt. Corner conjecture what became of him afterwards?

" There is no mention in your report of the Otaheiteans using fire arms. Hamilton says they had then amongst them about 20 stand of arms & 200 rounds of powder & ball. That they are good marksmen and can take a musket to pieces." Etc.

" . . . Mr. Faden says that Mr. Nicoll (the King's printer I think) informs him Capt. Bligh's second Voyage will probably be published when the war terminates, he being absent on service. It seems therefore most likely to be already in some forwardness. Shall I beg you to try to see, and get information from Nicoll respecting it? I have heard Mr. Ball speak of him as a worthy man. If he can give any account of the track Bligh took, especially whether he passed through Endeavour Straits, and whether he made new discoveries, with their Lat. & Long. it will be of great use. I cannot even find out the name of his ship.

" A matter of much importance has been lately much upon my mind, especially since the purchase of the ship. The missionaries, at least those in the

(Continued over)

**Greatheed** (Samuel)—*continued*.

country, have been hitherto strangers to the directors in London, and I find more than one or two have been uneasy on the account, especially as they have entertained the idea that the directors have been settling among themselves how to dispose of them, without consulting their inclinations, or even informing their judgements. I find also that a strange mistake has got into their minds, that we have *changed* the plan of the first mission. And the ease with which their error may be demonstrated will not remove the effect; for, having never till the last meeting heard the name of any island but Otaheite, they have settled their minds to go there, and no where else; and I much doubt whether one of them will budge a step when once arrived there." Etc.

- 934 **GREENAWAY** (KATE, 1846-1901). Celebrated Illustrator of Children's Books.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (INITIALS) TO LADY DOROTHY NEVILL.

3½ pp., 8vo. Hampstead, 14th January, 1901. £3 3s

"I believe the little drawings at the Fine Art are sold, but I've been kept in by the most tiresome cold that I've not been able to go to the Fine Art to learn properly about them.

"But there are a number here of the same kind of drawings you can see when you come." Etc.

- 935 **GREGORY** (OLINTHUS GILBERT, 1774-1841). Mathematician.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO GEORGE WILKIE.

2 pp., 4to. Woolwich, February 11th, 1814. 15s

Concerning a new edition of his "Treatise on Mechanics," and as to the profit he expected to make from it.

- 936 **GRESHAM** (SIR THOMAS, 1519-1579). Famous Elizabethan Banker. Founder of the Royal Exchange, London.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO HIS SON-IN-LAW, SIR NATHANIEL BACON, BROTHER OF LORD FRANCIS BACON.

1 full page, folio. Gresham House, 16th September, 1579. £31 10s

An exceedingly rare letter, written to his son-in-law, and referring to his tenants at Walsingham; also upon other business matters.

- 937 **GREY** (THOMAS, BARON GREY OF GROBY, 1623-1657). Regicide.

DOCUMENT SIGNED ADDRESSED TO THOMAS FAUCON-BRIDGE.

1 page, folio. Westminster, 16th June, 1649. With four other signatures. £2 2s

Ordering the sum of £300 to be paid to Edward Carter for repairing the King's houses, viz.: Whitehall, St. James's, Somerset House, Hampton Court, Richmond, St. Stephens, Westminster, etc. With two receipts signed by Edward Carter on reverse.

938 **GRIMM** (JULIUS OTTO, born 1830). German Composer.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN GERMAN) TO FRANZ HUFFER.

4 pp., 8vo. Munster, 24th May, 1879.

£1 5s

(Trans.):—“. . . I have not composed anything big for the last few years nor published any little things. I hope the near future will be more favourable to my creative desires. In the eight months of our winter concerts, what with choir practises, rehearsals and music lessons, I get to nothing of my own—on the other hand I am now appointed as Royal Director of Music to the Academy here which you so despise.” Etc.

## MISSIONARIES FOR THE SOUTH SEAS.

939 **HARDCastle** (JOSEPH, 1752-1819). One of the promoters of the London Missionary Society, to which he was treasurer for over 20 years.

THIRTEEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO REV. THOMAS HAWEIS, ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

26 pp., 4to and folio. London, 6th November, 1795 to 28th November, 1806.

£65

At the first meeting of the directors of the London Missionary Society on 28th September 1795, Joseph Hardcastle was chosen as one of the secretaries, a post which he filled till 1816. For several years the meetings of the society were held at his house, and at the first of these meetings it was decided that the first mission should be to the South Seas, and in these letters Hardcastle discusses the desirability of purchasing a vessel to convey missionaries to Otaheite. This difficulty was settled by the offer of Captain Wilson who put himself at the disposal of the directors. His offer was gratefully accepted; the ship Duff purchased for the service of the society, and they embarked from London 10th August, 1796.

Hardcastle also discusses the advisability of including in the same voyage a mission to the Friendly Islands or the Sandwich Islands, and states that Mr. Dawes who is leaving Sierra Leone on account of his health, wishes to conduct a mission to the South Seas and has already drawn up a plan for a mission to New Zealand.

The honour of suggesting the Mission to the Islands of the Southern Pacific, unquestionably belongs to the Rev. Dr. Haweis, and his published memorial in reference to Otaheite, the first sphere of the Society's labours, will be a lasting memorial of his Christian zeal and benevolence.

“I have just now seen Mr. Macaulay who return'd from his excursion to Scotland yesterday—it will give him much satisfaction to be in any respect usefull to the Missionary Society. The circumstance however which I feel desirous that

(Continued over)

**Hardcastle** (Joseph)—*continued.*

you shou'd know immediately, is that Mr. Dawes by letters recd. yesterday has intimated the necessity he is under of leaving Sierra Leone, and returning to England on account of his health. In conversing with Mr. Macaulay on the subject of the intended Mission to the South Seas, he expressed his expectation and belief that it is a measure above all others that Mr. Dawes would rejoice to be an instrument of accomplishing, and for conducting which it is probable the World can scarcely produce an individual better qualified. Mr. Dawes has expressed to me as well as to Mr. Macaulay, the wish of conducting a colony to some of those Islands & ending his days there, and actually drew a plan for a Mission to the Zealand with a Calculation of the expenses, and an enumeration of the different articles requisite for twelve families. Mr. Dawes's object being to render his existence in the world extensively usefull, it is extremely probable he woud find no difficulty in transferring his thoughts from that Island to Otaheite. I am not certain that Mr. Dawes visited the Society Islands when he went round the world, but he was a considerable time at New Holland, and fully acquainted with the means of establishing a new colony, by his experiences there & at Sierra Leone, his deep piety, solid understanding, sound and approved discretion, as well as extensive information, would render him an inestimable treasure as the conductor of the important enterprize to the quarter." Etc.

" When I had last the pleasure of seeing (you) I suggested that we might make a specific offer of conveying the Missionaries to Otaheite on lower terms than it could be accomplishd by the Society in a vessell of their own to be devoted solely to that object, and you then expressed the intention of supporting me in that idea. On mature consideration of that point I think it woud not be very practicable, and having relinquishd the intention of making a specific offer, I felt it needfull to inform you thereof. . . .

" The expense of the Mission in a vessell of 150 tons measurement, includes the probable loss in the resale of the ship, woud I think be about £4600, if it was devoted to this object solely—but if we cd. get a Freight from Bengal which is very probable, it woud perhaps reduce it to about £3500, this does not include the equipm't. of the Missionaries, nor on the other hand the return from Otaheite, this would occupy about £6000 of the money belonging to the institution.

" If the Society were to purchase a vessell of about 250 tons measurement, and get a Freight to Port Jackson, and on her return bring a Cargo from Bengal for the India Compy. it would be accomplished for £2000, but it would require an advance of at least £9000, for near two years—there is moreover against this plan, the degree of uncertainty respecting these two Freights—as, if we shoud fail of procuring either of them, the expense woud be greatly encreased.

" I have also mentiond. that there are some times large yachts, or Packets to be disposed of cheap, which are better than small commercial ships in respect to conveniences and accommodations for passengers, wch. in so long a voyage and with so many Missionaries is an important recommendation. I hope our Friends will be led to decide in that way which shall best promote the design of the institution.

" I have the pleasure to inform you that our resources are every day increasing. I have invested £7500 in the Funds and have about £500 more in bills belonging to the Society, various Congregations in the Country are sending up their collections and they are given with so much goodwill & attended with so many prayers, that it is extremely gratifying to peruse the letters wch. I am frequently receiving. The Mission to Foulah has been on its way near a fortnight and it appears as if he who holds the winds in his fist, had given a special command that they shd. blow auspiciously for this object—it is extremely probable they will be at Sierra Leone in about a week from this time. I feel a peculiar anxiety for this plan which was formed under my own roof, and for the safety of those valuable persons who have forsook houses and lands and friends for the sake of Christ, and from the desire of proclaiming his exalted name and inestimable merits among those who dwell in the shades of death. I know they will be accompanied with your prayers as well as every other exertion which is making with a view to extend the boundary of our Saviour's dominion in this world which he has purchased by so great a price." Etc.

" I am indebted for your favour of 16, and as Mr. Eyre happend. to call as it was receivd I consulted him on the subject, and we concluded to call together on Mr. Serle that same forenoon—which we did but found that Mr. S. had an hour before made all the engagements for freight to New South Wales which the Govern-

**Hardcastle (Joseph)—continued.**

ment will require for nine months to come. I was sorry for this circumstance at first, because I understood from Mr. Grant that he feared we might find it difficult to procure leave from the India Company to navigate those seas, if we had only a Missionary object, whereas a Charter with Governmt. to carry stores to Port Jackson secures that point, however I hope that difficulty will be overcome and be overruled for good in order to which I have recommended that as our ships must now be devoted to missionary objects only, it might be advisable to connect in the same voyage a mission to the Friendly Islands, and to consider whether the Sandwich Islands may not be also included, or some other equally populous (place) & more directly in our track." Etc.

" . . . The Directors have nearly determined, on attempting a mission to the Foulah country, a committee consisting of Mr. Wilks, Love, Cowie & myself, are appointed to draw up and present a plan. I wish much to converse with you on the subject, but as it at present strikes me, I seem disposed to recommend that in the first instance it may be taken up on a very small scale, and as a preparatory measure to a large mission consisting of families after the first dangers and difficulties are surmounted, and such favourable introduction obtaind. as may encourage the use of more extended & efficient means.

" I had the opportunity of intimating our intention to Mr. Wilberforce who seemed much pleased, and I think it may not be amiss on this subject to consult Mr. H. Thornton, with a view not only to have the advantage of his advice, but if possible to interest his attention & secure his support in this business.

" We have not yet collected the accounts together but I am inclined to think the whole of our resources will be exhausted in this important Mission to the So. Ss. and this I think can excite no surprize to those who consider its distance, and the scale on which we have acted." Etc.

" . . . I am inclined to think that altho' the alarm at Otaheite & the apparent danger was such as to justify some of them in forming the resolution to quit the Island—yet previously to the ships sailing they received such proofs of the fidelity & attachment of those natives who reside in their district, and of the regret for what had passed from those who were the most active in the hostile attempt in other districts, that it is wonderfull some of them did not alter their resolution and return to their Brethren where there is reason to believe they might have remaind. till now in perfect safety, those who continued seem likely to be more useful than they had been before," Etc.

" I had the pleasure to receive your translation of the interesting letter from Denmark, its contents are very encouraging, and in connection with many other similar circumstances in different parts of the world lead us to the animating conclusion that our Saviour's Kingdom is rapidly advancing. I have now principally to request in the name of the Comm<sup>e</sup>. of Correspondence, that you will as a member of that Comm<sup>e</sup>. reply to that letter, and that you will be so good also as to prepare as soon as you conveniently can, a circular letter suitable to be forwarded to the various societies with which we correspond in Europe & America. We have rec'd. an account from the Cape of Good Hope of the safe arrival of Bekker, Manenberg, & Vorster with their families, every thing there is going on well, except in the case of Edwards, whose conduct has occasiond. us a great deal of uneasiness, & very much endangerd. the cause in that Colony. . . .

" The Dutch colonies of Ceylon, Demarara, Surinam, Essiquibe, & Berbice, having fallen into the hands of our Government, the Directors think it suitable to procure such information concerning them as may enable us to judge whether it is advisable to attempt a Mission to any or all of those places. I believe you have had some communication with a German of the name of Ingeltaube on this subject, and intimated the probability of his going to Ceylon as a missionary. Will you be so good as (to) inform me what has passd. and your sentiments as to his fitness for that service. I purpose also to write to Holland to procure from thence what intelligence I can." Etc.

939a **HARDWICKE** (PHILIP YORKE, EARL OF, 1757-1834). Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED.

1½ pp., 4to. St. James's Square, 11th June, 1811.

7s 6d

940 **HARDY** (THOMAS, 1840-1928). Famous Novelist and Poet.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO CLEMENT SHORTER.

2½ pp., 8vo. Max Gate, 24th February, 1907.

£12 10s

"Many thanks for the enclosure; which is a charming poem—quite in the right key. . . .

"I ought to thank you for introducing me, as I believe you did, to that interesting man Mr. Campbell. If the Nonconformists have the good sense to follow his lead I think they will steal a march upon the English & R. Catholic Church, & capture the great mass of thinking people who at present want to be religious but do not want superstitions. His ingenuity in retaining Christian terms for what plain People call common morality is very amusing: however it is a step in the right direction."

941 **HARDY** (THOMAS).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO NELSON M. RICHARDSON.

1½ pp., 8vo. Max Gate, 14th February, 1905. With addressed envelope.

£7 10s

Accepting an invitation to the Field Club meeting and concluding:

" . . . I am in utter ignorance of the qualifications or otherwise of the candidates for the post at the D.C.H. Those of Dr. Morrice seem to be excellent. I will at any rate promise not to vote for any other candidate, but do not like to say more at present."

941a **HARTLEY** (JESSE, 1780-1860). Engineer for Bolton and Manchester railway and canal.

TWO AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO LUKE UTTLEY.

4 pp., 4to. Liverpool and Taunton, June, 1834.

8s 6d

Giving instructions for some work to be done in connection with the building of a house.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE BEGINNING OF THE MISSIONARY WORK  
IN THE PACIFIC.

942 **Haweis** (THOMAS, 1734-1820). Divine. Father of the South Seas Mission. Trustee and executor of Lady Huntingdon.

THE AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF HIS DAIRY, FORMING A COMPLETE AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND EXTENDING TO 890 PAGES, BOUND IN THREE 4to VOLUMES. £150

The Diary of the Rev. Thomas Haweis, the "Father of the South Seas Mission," written in great detail, and forming a complete autobiography.

He speaks of his early life at school, and as an apothecary's apprentice; the causes leading to his adoption of the Church as a career, his appointment to Oxford, the ill-feeling against him and the differences with the Bishops over his evangelical tendencies; his meeting and marriage to Mrs. Wordsworth; his connection with Lady Huntingdon and her Chapel at Bath, where he became her domestic chaplain; Mrs. Haweis' death and his marriage to Miss Orton.

Haweis goes on to mention that the idea of a mission to the South Seas suggested itself to him after reading Cook's Voyages. A plan was formed but the first attempt to send out missionaries failed at the last moment when no one could be found to go, and the scheme was allowed to drop until 1795 when renewed interest was shown, a meeting called and a fund opened. This time there were many volunteers and the ship "Duff" of 300 tons, was purchased to take them to Otaheite under the command of Capt. Wilson, a retired sea-captain who volunteered for the voyage. After some delay the ship set sail from Portsmouth in September 1796, having on board 30 missionaries, their wives and children. Haweis gives a lengthy account of the preparations, the voyage to Portsmouth where they were delayed for several weeks awaiting a convoy.

A note written after their departure says "during my stay at Portsmouth the clergyman had very obligingly communicated to me the papers of the mutineers who had resided at Otaheite for two years, and during the time of their confinement under sentence of death had drawn up large memoirs of their transactions and a vocabulary of the language. These I endeavoured to arrange in regular order, having transcribed the vocabulary, . . . to accompany the missionaries, who have, I understand, made great use of it, and in four thin quarto volumes comprised the whole of the mutineers observations within my own, and added a fifth of reports made from several persons who have visited the Islands since the Pandora carried off the Mutineers."

The return of the "Duff" in July 1798 revived interest in foreign  
(Continued over)

**Haweis** (Thomas)—*continued.*

missions and when preparations had been made she once more set sail for the South Seas with more missionaries and stores. Off the coast of South America she was captured by a French Privateer and although the passengers were sent home safely via Lisbon the ship was lost. Following this disaster came the news that Pomare the friendly chief of Otaheite had fallen from power and many of the missionaries had fled to Port Jackson. Towards the end of the following year Capt. Wilson's nephew was appointed to command a convict ship bound for Port Jackson, and the news that Pomare was restored to power induced the directors of the Missionary Society to arrange passages for thirty missionaries to accompany him. Another disappointment awaited Haweis, ". . . so many obstructions were put in our way that not more than twelve were found for Taheiti." However these sailed in the Royal Admiral on May 15, 1800, and a year or two later the Government granted free passages to three more bound for the same destination.

Continued opposition by a large section of the Society was a constant source of trouble to Haweis, "I find the same spirit of opposition to the Otaheitan Mission and more than one hint of removing them from thence, tho' it would be with difficulty greater than the supply that is desired. . . . I trust the Mission is established so as the gates of Hell, or the ill-will of Man shall never prevail against it." At home a month later he writes, "Here I find dispatches from Otaheite which appear to me of the most promising nature. Tho' the war in the Island is unpleasant but not a missionary has been hurt, or a desire intimated of removal. They cry for proper partners, & I am doing all in my power to procure such for them."

In 1804 he mentions receiving a letter, "I have the pleasure of hearing from my brethren at Otaheite and Bicknell's letter is of the most promising kind. My Bro. Wilks still persists in his endeavours to strengthen their hands, the great depopulation of the Island is astonishing as afflictive. We now think if we could make a solid settlement with a little serious colony, we might in no great space of time fill the vacancies with better inhabitants, which their wars, diseases & wicked customs have occasioned."

Following this there is inserted a draft of an interesting four page letter from Haweis to Rev. Mr. Burder of Islington, Hon. Sec. of the London Missionary Society. "Respecting Otaheite, . . . I can only ineffectually regret that some method of certain and regular communication with them hath not been adopted. . . . A small vessel that would carry a cargo, or have freight from Government to Port

**Haweis (Thomas)**—*continued.*

Jackson, might thence visit the Islands, or bring back to Port Jackson or Port Dalrymple, what would cover the expence or yield advantage.

. . . I am willing to advance £500 on the adventure, which with any skill and prudence, I suppose, would be as likely to succeed as any other constantly made to the Southern Ocean for the purpose of commerce."

This offer of £500 was not accepted as not long after he writes, "Intelligence from our Brethren in the South Seas has at last arrived, and their prospects are very hopeful if assistance be afforded them. . . I have offered £1000 pounds, or to advance £5000 in any commercial undertaking that should embrace a visit to them."

Nothing was done until the end of the French war when interest was renewed in foreign missions, and ships left for all parts of the world with missionaries on board. In the closing pages of his diary Haweis has a great deal to say about the success of these ventures, particularly of those in the Pacific. "The wonderful work in the South Sea Islands appears increasing. The Idols more welcome than the spoils of the Acropolis from Athens, are packed up and on the sea, we wait with some impatience their arrival by the South Whaler." ". . . The distant Isles of the Southern Ocean have received the Beams of the Sun of righteousness arisen with healing in his wings, . . . not only at Taheite & Eimeo but thro' all the Society Islands Idolatry seems utterly abolished."

Volume III consists of large sections of the diary written in greater detail than the complete version as given in Vols. I & II. These sections are largely those relating to the missions particularly events connected with the arrival and second departure of the "Duff" and the departure of the "Royal Admiral." There are also portions of articles entitled "The Origin Progress and Success of the London Missionary Society," in which Haweis claims to be the founder of the Society and to have fought almost single-handed for the upkeep of the South Seas Mission. These are followed by a 20 page autograph letter from Haweis "To the Friends of the Missionary Society" setting forth the essential points in choosing a field of action for missionary effort. This was written after the first departure of the "Duff" and from reports of previous visits to Tahiti he concludes that "the Healthiness of the Country and the abundance of provision are ascertained; and every part of the conduct of the natives to the seventeen men who were on the Island of Otaheite for a year and half or two years, leaves not a doubt that all our wants will be supplied, with a liberality of which we had before entertained no adequate ideas."

(Continued over)

**Haweis** (Thomas)—*continued.*

There are also 5½ pages headed “Particular Directions given to the Missionaries at their Leisure Hours.” “To describe every object which strikes them, as everything strange & novel is interesting.” They are given an account of the natives, their manners, customs and appearance, the different fruits, flowers, trees and wood; “Have a particular attention to the dyes of the natives, . . . strip and dry specimens of the bark of every tree, . . . send nuts, or dried fruits, . . . herbs in bags dried, seeds from them, and such as may bear the voyage in pots. Remark the weather, . . . seasons . . . winds, etc.” Particulars are also asked for of the buildings, government and priesthood, and especially the language, and they are asked to wash specimens of the soil for valuable minerals and find out where the natives get their pearls.

## THE FOUNDING OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY AND ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST SOUTH SEAS MISSION.

943 **HAWEIS** (THOMAS).

A COLLECTION OF 94 AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED, DRAFT LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, EDITOR OF THE EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE, THE MISSIONARIES AT OTAHEITE, MRS. HAWEIS, REV. MR. BURDER, KING POMARE, MISS TREGENNA, MR. RAWLINGS, MRS. BIDDULPH, REV. MR. BIDDULPH, LADY ANNE ERSKINE, LADY HUNTINGDON, MR. DUNDAS, J. HARDCastle, DR. PORTEUS, SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH, JAMES McDOWALL, LADY HARVEY, ETC.

253 pp., 4to and folio. 1757-1820.

£52 10s

An extremely interesting series of letters, draft letters and documents, commencing the year of Haweis' ordination and continuing until his death, a period of over 60 years; dealing with his work with Lady Huntingdon, the sending of Missionaries to the South Seas, and the fitting up of the ship with cannon, and later, with the suggestion of sending missionaries to Port Jackson on convict ships; speaking of the success of the mission at Otaheite, the donations received, a further mission to the South Seas, establishing trade there, and a superintendent for Otaheite.

The manuscripts include articles for the Christian Observer, the

**Haweis** (Thomas)—*continued.*

Evangelical Magazine, the Missionary Magazine and a scriptural catechism.

In the following letter Haweis gives a full account of the founding of the London Missionary Society.

" You wish me to write down the particulars I mentioned respecting the origin of the Missionary Society. I was serving Lady Huntingdon at Bath. The reading The Voyages to the South seas, and especially to Otaheite had led my Thoughts earnestly to desire whilst her Ladyship was striving to send Missionaries to America, to make some effort to send some to Otaheite, & the Southern Isles. On canvassing the matter, I think in 1787, I am not clear as to a year, it might be perhaps earlier, she offered me two of her students if I would prepare them for the Work, & take on myself the expence of their equipment & voyage which I offered to do. Two young men of the name of Price & Waugh offered themselves & were accepted, & taken under the care of Dr. Walker & myself at Bath, and afterwards for a year put under the care of the Rev. Mr. Spencer at Wingfield, & were reported to me as having made a creditable progress in study. On going to Spa fields I immediately began to look out for the means of carrying into execution the plan I had laid of sending missionaries to Otaheite & hearing that Capt. Bligh was appointed to go thither, in the Bounty, to fetch the Bread fruit Tree to our West India Islands, I got access to him & stating my wishes, prevailed on him to let my two young men accompany him in the Bounty if I could obtain the leave of the Government.\* My application having met thus a favourable issue, it gave me confidence that now this long wish of my heart would be effected. I therefore ordered up the young men from Wingfield to prepare for the Voyage, they obeyed the summons, but had not been in town many days before they began to demur, unless they were ordained in the Church. This I told them I had never an idea of, as a condition of their going, tho' I should be very desirous of it if I could obtain it, & tho' I could not give them much hope, I would, since matters had gone so far, make my utmost efforts. I accordingly thro' Mr. Romaine first applied to the Bishop of London, who declined, & referred me to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom I obtained access thro' his brother-in-law Sr. James Wright, who very cordially interested himself for me & waited on the Archbishop on my account, but after every effort, informed me that as the young men had not been brought up at the University the A. B. could not ordain them. Not discouraged I begged thro' Sr. James a conference with his Grace, which he appointed me at Lambeth. The detail of which tho' curious, is long, the result was a polite refusal. I therefore called the young men to me at Spa fields & stated what trouble I had taken to accomplish their wishes, and urged upon them how little this ought for a moment to retard the accomplishment of all the solemn promises they had made me & the zeal they had expressed up to that moment to go whenever I could procure a passage, & no idea of episcopal ordination had till then been ever suggested. I soon found that they thought themselves qualified to set up for preachers at home. Thus after every step had been taken & every favourable opportunity afforded, they deserted me at the moment of embarkation. The detail of their after proceedings left me nothing to regret that they had not been sent on a service, they would have disgraced. Lady Huntingdon was now very indisposed, but loth as I was to lose such an opportunity she offered to send for another student, the excellent Lewis from Carmarthen, who instantly came up & afterwards finished his course at Otaheite, but not having a companion to go with him I was reluctant to send him alone, & before another was procurable Bligh sailed for Otaheite. You will judge the disappointment after all the expence & tragedy. Lady H. died in a few days and all her concerns devolving upon me gave me full occupation but the desire of a Southern Mission never ceased, tho' the prospect appeared distant or rather hopeless. I could hardly ever again expect a like concurrence of favourable circumstances when just at that time I became acquainted with that precious Man of God, the Rev. Mr. Eyre of Hackney, who was the Editor of the Evangelical Magazine & pressed me to help them in writing & reviewing. I was then going to Brighton for the summer, he begged me to take with me Melville Horne's treatise on Missions to review for them. This kindled afresh the Missionary flame in my Heart & with the review published in the evangelical Magazine, I offered to be responsible for £500 to equip the first

(Continued over)

**Haweis (Thomas)—continued.**

Missionaries that should offer for the south seas, & Otaheite particularly that being the former object of my pursuit. The subsequent steps you know when a meeting was advertized for & the first Association formed for Missionary purposes. At the Tavern first & then at Mr. Chapel I detailed my views, which were printed in a Memoir, & the Society unanimously decided that a Mission to the Southern Ocean should be attempted without delay. Capt. Wilson's noble offer to me to command the ship which was resolved to commence the undertaking, the liberal contributions made, the number of excellent men that offered, the favor of Government thro' Sr. Joseph Banks to whom I again applied, and was received with every kind attention, to every request I made, are before the public. From that day, till the ship left Portsmouth, I gave up my whole time & labor to accomplish the object that has lain so deeply on my heart, & bless God who has supported me thro' every disappointment, opposition, (for much was met) difficulty, and left me gazing with anxious solicitude on the Duff as she went thro' the Needles.

“ This led me to solicit Mr. Wilberforce's interest with the Admiralty for permission to Capt. Bligh to receive the two Missionaries, and leave them at Otaheite. He kindly interested himself for me and if I remember right, thro' Mr. Nepean obtained leave for their admission into the Bounty. Sr. Joseph Banks also, to whose house I had gone to see Capt. Bligh, tho' at first he made objections waived them, and after much application & trouble I thought all obstacles removed, & nothing remained but to call up Price & Waugh from Mr. Spencers. I must not forget to mention Mrs. Bligh with whom I conversed at Capt. Bligh's house at Lambeth, whither I had gone to see him, she kindly interested herself for me with the Captain, who at first expressed reluctance, as I marvel not that he should, to take such a charge, but afterwards most obligingly consented, and promised to do everything in his power to see them comfortably settled at Otaheite.”

944 **HAYDN (F. JOSEPH, 1732-1809).** The great Composer.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN ITALIAN) TO MADAME POLZELLI.

3 pp., 4to. London, 14th January, 1792.

£35

A charming letter with many references to his work and his stay in England.

(Trans.):—“ I will welcome your son with all my heart; he will always be cherished as if he were a son of mine. I shall take him with me to Vienna. I shall stay in London until the middle of June, not later, because my Prince and many other circumstances necessitate my return home.”

“ I seldom go to see your sister as I have too much to do; especially just now since the professional concert has occasioned my pupil Pleizel's coming here so that he may be compared with me. But I am not afraid, because last year I made a big impression on the English, and so I hope to do the same this year again. My opera has not been given because Mr. Gallini has not had the licence from the King, nor will he ever have it. And to tell you the truth, Italian Opera is not in favour at present, and what makes matters worse, only just this morning, at 2 o'clock the Pantheon Theatre was burnt down. Your sister was still engaged for the last part.”

“ I am keeping tolerably well, but I am almost always in a humour like the English, that is to say, melancholy, and perhaps I shall never recapture that good humour I had while with you.”

“ Oh, my dear Polzelli, you are always in my heart; never shall I forget you.”

“ I hope you will never forget me, and I beg you to write to me before you get married again; I should like to know the name of the man who is fortunate enough to win you.”

“ I will be going to Vienna for certain about the middle of June—by way of Holland, Leipzig and Berlin, to see the King of Prussia.”

“ My dear Polzelli, the Master of the Stables of Prince Esterhazy, Mr. Hander, has written to me that you have sold your cymbal; I can't recall your having any other cymbal but mine. You see how they annoy me through you. That infernal fool, my wife, has written so many things that I was forced to reply that I will not go back again there. Now she has got more sense.”

“ My dear life, weigh this letter well.”

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE PROTEST AGAINST THE MARRIAGE OF QUEEN MARY  
AND PHILIP OF SPAIN.

945 HENRI II (1519-1559). King of France.

LETTER SIGNED BY KING HENRI, UNDER COVER OF WHICH HE SENDS ANOTHER LETTER TO M. DE FOURQUE-VOUX, FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN SPAIN, GIVING NEWS OF THE RIOTS IN ENGLAND IN PROTEST OF THE PROPOSED MARRIAGE OF QUEEN MARY OF ENGLAND AND PHILIP OF SPAIN.

Together 4 pp., folio. Fontainebleau, 17th February, 1553  
(1554). £75

Mary was the first Queen Regnant in the history of England, and to confirm her position it was deemed necessary for her to marry. It was reported that the attention she had shown Courtenay implied that she had fixed her choice on him, and Gardiner was favourable to such a union, but Courtenay's dissolute conduct soon destroyed his chances. Mary's adviser's regarded the matrimonial scheme as a detail of foreign policy, and urged that it was only abroad that a suitor of adequate political importance could be found. A large choice offered itself, and Mary appealed for advice to her cousin Charles V who told her that his son Philip was ready to become her husband. Mary was flattered; she had never seen Philip, eleven years her junior, and it was rumoured that he desired a youthful bride as his second wife, but his reputation of almost fanatical piety as a Catholic powerfully recommended him to Mary. Gardiner and Pole were both against the marriage, but Mary directed her Council to open the final negotiations with the imperial court, for her union with Philip.

Early in January 1554, Count Egmont and de Laing, with two others, landed in Kent, as special ambassadors from the Emperor. Reports of the Queen's scheme were already abroad and popular feeling was strongly aroused. The people of Kent mistaking Egmont for the bridegroom, nearly tore him to pieces on landing, and Courtenay, now Earl of Devonshire, was pelted with snowballs as he passed through London to meet him at Westminster. Gardiner had withdrawn his opposition in views of the Queen's firmness, and negotiations proceeded rapidly. No sooner were the marriage articles published than three insurrections broke out and gave practical warning to Mary of the error she was about to commit. The French and Venetian Ambassadors who had protested against the whole scheme, secretly formed the opposition and encouraged the sentiment that Mary was placing England in sub-

(Continued over)

**Henri II** (King of France)—*continued.*

jection to Spain and that if she persisted in the marriage she must be forced from the throne.

The most formidable of the risings was that of Sir Thomas Wyatt in Kent. It was rumoured that France was supporting him and it was soon proved that all classes in the south-eastern counties sympathised with him.

Troops were hastily dispatched from London under the Duke of Norfolk, who carried a proclamation promising pardon to all who straightway laid down their arms, but the campaign opened badly for the Queen. Wyatt marched from Rochester to Deptford with 15,000 men, sent demands for the surrender of the persons of the Queen and Council and was soon on his way to Southwark, but doubtful as to the possibility of entering the city that way, he retraced his steps, and crossed the river at Kingston, determined to reach London by way of Hyde Park Corner. On 7 February Wyatt arrived at St. James's, but his forces were soon defeated and he was taken prisoner. As soon as the rebellion was suppressed, Mary determined to make an example of the ringleaders, although a general pardon was proclaimed in Kent. Sixty persons were publicly hanged in London, and Wyatt was executed on 11 April.

Queen Mary was married to Philip at Winchester, 25 July, 1554.

(Trans.) :—“ . . . I am sending you an extract of the news I received from England today. You will see from it how the Emperor's deputies were treated there and what hope the said Emperor can have with regard to his son's marriage of which he and his ministers boasted so much everywhere. I was not deceived in the opinion which I always held on this subject as I know the character of the English who will never allow a foreign prince to command them. If the Emperor deludes himself in thinking he can tie them down to it, he will find himself so opposed that he will not make much impression elsewhere, seeing also the state of his health and the bad reputation he set up for himself in Germany.”

The following extract is from the letter enclosed by King Henri.

(Trans.) :—“ The King has just been informed by letters of January 18th that the attempts and disturbances which were undertaken against the Queen in England were so little hidden, and that everyone was speaking so licentiously of her marriage, that the said Queen, who foresaw that they would take up arms, now summons her house and her nobles to have her forces ready in order to defend her and in order to take the offensive against the rebels, as she considered this to be more necessary. That she had not misjudged the authors of this rebellion was shown by the commotion which broke out two days afterwards in the county of Kent, where in a moment, more than 6,000 men on foot and 500 horse seized the town of Rochester, the bridge and even several fortresses. Amongst others the one of which as everyone knows, the Queen is chief.

“ On the 25th some of the conspirators went to Dover where they found the people, as well as the nobility, so well disposed towards their cause that they promised to be at the Castle on the following day. The conspirators seized all the ships that were at Rochester and took away all the guns and ammunition in order to use them in the campaign.

“ It was considered quite certain that all the other counties and provinces of England would rise at the same time, as they are all resolved to die in battle sooner than see themselves under the command of a foreigner, and nothing is

**Henri II** (King of France)—continued.

more true than the fact that the whole nation is so incensed with this marriage that even those who have their own children and servants in this rebellion are voluntarily contributing towards the pay and keep of those who have not the means to keep themselves during this rising.

"The Queen, who thought she could quell this rebellion by gentle and gracious words, sent one of her heralds to them in order to declare that she was ready to forgive them for this revolt and to ask them to lay down arms; also to explain that by this marriage she would not do anything which could prejudice the liberty of the realm of England. They answered the said herald that what they were doing was only undertaken for the liberty of the commonwealth and in order to prevent that the Crown of England should go to a foreigner who might interfere with the ancient liberties and freedoms of the Kingdom, and with the intentions of former Kings. Also that they were quite resolved not to give up this enterprise unless the Queen would first give up this marriage, and marry a gentleman of their own nation, and unless she would give them the Bishop of Winchester and Lord Paget as securities, as these two had been the chief advocates of this marriage. As Lord Courtenay, whom they had decided to choose as their King had for some time withdrawn himself to be on the side of the Queen, they had already made sure of another gentleman whom they would have Madame Elizabeth marry instead." Etc.

THE KING OF FRANCE ASKS FOR NEWS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS  
WHO HAD JUST ARRIVED IN FRANCE.

946 **HENRI II.** King of France.

AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL LETTER SIGNED BY  
HENRI II OF FRANCE TO ANNE DE MONTMORENCI, CONSTABLE OF FRANCE, CONCERNING MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

2 pp., folio. 24th October, 1548.

Preserved in a green morocco portfolio, lettered on side. £75

An extremely valuable historical letter written just a fortnight after Mary Stuart's arrival in France. The King expresses keen interest in his future daughter-in-law, and is anxious to have news of her and of his son the Dauphin.

Mary Queen of Scots was at this period only six years of age. On 7th July, 1548, the Scottish Council not only ratified an agreement for her marriage to the Dauphin of France (Francis II), but decided that she should immediately be sent thither. Accordingly on 7th August she set sail in one of the Royal Galleys of France, and, disembarking on the 13th at Brest, arrived at St. Germain on 11th October, 1548. Mary was educated with the Royal Children of France, her studies being directed by Margaret, sister of Henri II, one of the most accomplished and learned ladies of her time. The young queen, however, was not taught English or Scotch, it being the first care of her guardians that France should be paramount in her affections. She was at once the cynosure of the gay court of France and the hope of catholicism, but her brilliant prospects were qualified by a betrothal to a prince

(Continued over)

**Henri II** (King of France)—continued.

whose weak and sickly habit inspired pity rather than affection, and whose death soon after their marriage in 1558 blasted all Mary's hopes of claiming the English throne. She not only ceased to be Queen of France; her place of power was taken by the hostile Catherine de Medici, and of Scotland she was scarce sovereign even in name.

“Mon cousin, hier avant mon partement de Moulins, je vous dépeschay Hogs, depuis le partement duquel ne m'est rien survenu sinon la réception de vos lettres du 20 de ce mois par Robe qui arriva hier soir en ce lieu. Et vous advisé que pour les mesmes causes que n'escrivez par icelles. Je n'ay voullu envoyer devers la reyne Eléonor, ma belle-mère, que Saint-Luc, l'un de mes escuiers tranchane encore avecques charge de passer outtre jusques à Carrières pour visiter ma fille la Reyne d'Ecosse et me rapporter de ses nouvelles et de celles de mon filz le Dauphin et de ses seurs. De facon que l'on a plustost peu estimer que je l'ay envoyer devers madicte belle-mère par maniere d'acquit que autrement. Et, à ce que me rapporte d'elle ledict Saint-Luc, qui me vint hier trouver à mon arrivée en ce lieu. Sa fiebvre quarte la travaille moins qu'elle n'a faict. Et toutefois elle n'a faict compte de partir pour aller en Flandres jusques après la Toussaintcz. Quand à mes enfans; ilz sont en très bonne santé et, m'a dict ledit Saint-Luc, que *mon filz est fort ereu et tant enjoué qu'il ne seroit possible de plus, qui est bien la contraire a la complexion qu'il avoit eut jusques cy.* Il m'a aussi tant loué l'esprit et les façons de faire de ma dicte fille la reyne d'Ecosse que celle me redouble l'envy de la veoir. Et que j'espère faire bien tost. Car je pourray arriver à Saint-Germain environ le 10 du mois prochain. Au regard de la dépesche que me conseillez faire en Levant, je l'avois ja faict en envoier. Non par homme exprès mais seulement adresser au Sr. de Morvillier pour l'envoyer seurement, comme verrez par ce que vous a apporté ledict Hauge. Et pour ce que l'on m'a, il y a ja quelques jours, remontré qu'il estoit fort necessaire de bailler traictes généralles de bledz par tout mon royaume. Dès mon arrivée à Moulins, après avoir eu sur ce l'avis des gens de mon conseil, j'en commanday les depeschés requises. Au regard de l'Espaignol par lequel je vous ay escript, ne me fiant pas fort en ses promesses, j'advisay de le vous envoier pour l'ouyr et après accorder avecques luy ce que adviseriez.” Etc.

947 **HENRI III** (1551-1589). King of France.

LETTER SIGNED TO DUDLEY, EARL OF LEICESTER.

1 page, folio. Paris, 23rd November, 1587.

£10 10s

Requesting safe conduct for 6 vessels detained at Flushing, notwithstanding Passports of safe conduct having been obtained from Elizabeth, Queen of England.

(Trans.) :—“ . . . I gave Choart a passport and safe-conduct as did also the Queen of England my good sister and cousin, in residue of which passport the said Choart bought and loaded 250 casks of corn on 8 boats, two of which have arrived in my town of Calais and the other 6 detained since last June by you and lords of the United Provinces who had unloaded them in the town of Flushing where they still are in spite of the said passports. . . .

“I have summoned M. de la Pres, your deputy, and questioned him before my Council. He has declared in conformity with the letters written to me on Aug. 10 last, that he had nothing to say against the restitution of the corn and ships and accordingly he has been ordered in my council to require you to hand over to Choart the said corn and ships to be taken to my town Calais in spite of all opposition and hindrance whatever; for which purpose I have sent Choart my letters patent in accordance with which I beg you, cousin, to assist him and allow him to load and transport to Calais for storage, and advise the Lords of the United Provinces to whom I have also written, to do the same, as I know that it is the wish and intention of the Queen of England, my good Sister and Cousin, and in a similar case, I should do the same for her or her subjects.” Etc.

948 **HENRIETTA MARIA** (1609-1669). Queen Consort of Charles I of England.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

1 page, 4to. 1631.

**£12 10s**

A letter of recommendation in favour of M. de St. Antoine.

949 [**HENRY III** (1207-1272). King of England].

DOCUMENT OF THIS REIGN.

1 page, oblong 8vo (vellum). 1262. With seal.

**£6 10s**

Acknowledgment from Richard, son of Robert Algor of Appilby of having received from the Abbot and convent of Burton, 4 acres of land.

950 [**HENRY V** (1387-1422). King of England].

DOCUMENT OF THIS REIGN.

1 page, narrow oblong 8vo (vellum). 1422. With seal.

**£2 10s**

A grant of land by John Malory to Ralph Belers, etc.

951 **HENRY VII** (1457-1509). King of England.

SEAL OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, ATTACHED TO A VELLUM DOCUMENT.

1 page, oblong folio, 28th November, 1507. Preserved in a buckram case, lettered on side and back.

**£15 15s**

952 **HENRY VIII** (1491-1547). King of England.

SEAL OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, ATTACHED TO A VELLUM DOCUMENT RELATING TO THE MANOR OF KINGSWORTHY IN HAMPSHIRE.

1 page, oblong folio. 9th October, 1535. Preserved in a buckram case, lettered on side and back.

**£15 15s**

953 **HOLLAND** (CORNELIUS, fl. 1649). Regicide.

DOCUMENT SIGNED TO THOMAS FAUCONBRIDGE, RECEIVER GENERAL OF THE REVENUE.

1½ pp., folio. Westminster, 12th July, 1648.

**£1 5s**

Also signed by Thomas Hoyle, J. Rous, and John Trenchard.

An order for the sum of £53 to be paid to William Hall, and with his signed receipt on reverse.

## RELIEF OF GIBRALTAR.

## THE ACTION BETWEEN LORD HOWE AND DE CORDOVA.

954 [**HOWE** (RICHARD, EARL HOWE, 1726-1799)]. Admiral of the Fleet.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED FROM SANDFORD TATHAM, CAPTAIN OF H.M.S. "ATLAS," GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION BETWEEN LORD HOWE AND DE CORDOVA ON 20TH OCTOBER, 1782.

4 pp., folio. "Atlas off Portland," 14th November, 1782.

£8 10s

A long letter of the greatest interest and importance, entirely dealing with the action between Lord Howe and the brave old Admiral Don Louis de Cordova on the 20th October, 1782.

Howe was ordered to the relief of Gibraltar, where reinforcements and supplies were urgently needed, and on the 8th October discovered the combined fleets of France and Spain lay in Algeciras Bay—opposite Gibraltar. On the 13th however, the combined fleets were induced to quit their commanding position by fears for two of their number which shortly before had been driven to the eastward. During the forenoon of the same day the British were off the Spanish coast, fifty miles east of Gibraltar. At sunset the allies were seen approaching, and Howe formed his fleet, but sent the supply ships to anchor at the Zaffarine Islands, on the coast of Barbary, to await events. Next morning the enemy was close to land, but visible only from the mastheads; the British apparently having headed south during the night. On the 15th, the wind came to the eastward, fair for Gibraltar towards which all the British began cautiously to move. By the evening of the 16th, eighteen of the convoy were safe at the mole; and on the 18th all had arrived, besides a fireship with 15,000 barrels of powder, sent in by the Admiral upon the governor's requisition. Throughout this critical time, the combined fleets were out of sight. On the morning of the 19th they appeared in the north-east, but the relief was then accomplished and Howe put out to sea; when outside he brought-to, to allow the enemy to attack if they would. On the following day, the 20th, towards sunset they bore down, and an engagement ensued between Howe and de Cordova.

## OF IRISH INTEREST.

955 **HUME** (JOSEPH, 1777--1855). Politician.

A LENGTHY AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO R. M. MARTIN, HISTORICAL WRITER.

3½ pp., 4to. Bryanston Square, 19th April, 1848. £1 18s

Thanking Martin for a copy of his "Ireland before and after the Union," which he discusses.

"I concur with you in many of the Reasons given against the repeal of the Union, and I was one of the few Scotch members who expressed some of their opinions when Dan O'Connell brought the question before the Commons and who voted them agt. the Motion for repeal: But I cannot concur in your opinion that England has done her duty towards Ireland either by many of the acts of aggression towards that Country of Army Bill, Suspensions & Penalty Bills, or in the delaying those reforms which the state of public opinion required to be made to give satisfaction to the population and secure the peace of that Ireland.

"I think you are in Error in stating that complete political & religious freedom exists in that Country, or that the Irish interests are fairly represented in the British legislation.

"The State of Damnation of the Protestant few, and the wretched show of representation contradict that statement." Etc.

956 **HUNTINGDON** (SELINA HASTINGS, COUNTESS OF, 1707-1791). Founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, termed "Lady Huntingdon's Connexion." Intimate with the Wesleys.

A SERIES OF 58 AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED, 20 OF WHICH ARE ADDRESSED TO MRS. WORDSWORTH WHO AFTERWARDS BECAME THE WIFE OF REV. THOMAS HAWEIS; 37 TO REV. THOMAS HAWEIS; AND ONE TO REV. MR. TOWNSHEND.

191 pp., 4to. Brightelmstone, Bath, Marlborough, Chelsea, College (Trevecca), Oxford, Clifton Hill, Spa Fields, 1765-1790. £125

A lengthy correspondence of the greatest interest extending over a period of twenty five years, addressed by the Countess of Huntingdon to the Rev. Thomas Haweis, Father of the South Seas Mission, and to Mrs. Wordsworth who became his wife in 1771.

Lady Huntingdon's zeal in the revival of religion is well known and these letters prove her great activity as a religious leader, giving details of her movements in different parts of the country, her chapels, preachers, etc., as well as her interest in the South Seas Mission.

Commencing in 1765 Lady Huntingdon states that she is going to Derbyshire and hopes to take with her Romaine (who became her Chaplain) and Venn, the evangelical divine. She refers to her Chapel at Bath, and her desire for Madan to preach at the opening, and later expresses her disappointment at his not doing so; mentions Haweis and Aldwinkle, and her wish that he would accept Whitefield's offer to go to

(Continued over)

**Huntingdon** (Selina Hastings, Countess of)—*continued.*

Pennsylvania; the opening of the Chapels at Mulberry Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, Maidstone and Norwich; Madan's coolness with Haweis on the latter's marriage to Mrs. Wordsworth; the rebuilding of Brighton Chapel; her journey to Cornwall, and the purchase of a house there; houses to be built for travelling preachers; her offer of £1000 for an English Church in Paris, and her plan to see Necker concerning it; her letter to Captain Roberts, who sailed in the "Discovery" under Vancouver, to the South Seas, asking him to enquire if the English on the South Sea Islands were prepared to gratefully accept the intended mission among them; her pleasure at the idea of a South Sea Mission, etc.

Several references are made to Lady Anne Erskine, who succeeded Lady Huntingdon as head of the Connexion, to Toplady and to Whitefield, the latter of whom is mentioned by Lady Huntingdon as having preached such a sermon "as made their ears tingle."

In 1768 the Rev. Thomas Haweis became Chaplain to Lady Huntingdon, and the manager of her college at Trevecca in Wales. On her death in 1791, she left him her trustee and executor, and from that time he had the chief management of her numerous chapels.

**957 INDIA (BENGAL, 1784-1792).**

AN IMPORTANT SERIES OF LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS FROM THE HON. CHARLES STUART AND OTHERS RELATING TO BENGAL.

Extending to some 450 pp., 4to and folio, and dated between 1784 and 1792.

Bound in calf.

**£18 18s**

A collection of letters and documents of the greatest interest and importance entirely dealing with the government of Bengal, plans for the management of its Revenue, etc.

**958 INDIA [TANJORE, 1786-1801].**

AN EXTREMELY INTERESTING COLLECTION OF LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS FROM WILLIAM ROSS, SIR GEORGE RAMSAY, JOHN BLACKBURNE, JOHN HUDLESTON, WILLIAM BLACKBURNE, RELATING TO TANJORE. ALSO AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM THE RAJAH OF TANJORE, WITH TRANSLATION ACCOMPANYING.

Together 360 pp., 4to and folio. 1786-1801. Bound in calf.

**£7 10s**

An important collection of letters and documents written during

**India (Tanjore)—continued.**

the period when the East India Company obtained possession of Tanjore.

The letters deal with Lord Hobart's treatment of the Rajah of Tanjore, and also with his private debts. Regarding the Tanjore country being unable to bear the burdens which will be imposed upon it by Sir Archibald Campbell's Treaty, and on the subject of remissions to be made to the Rajah.

**959 JAMES I OF ENGLAND AND VI OF SCOTLAND (1566-1625).**

LETTER SIGNED TO SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN.

1 page, folio. Westminster, 31st December, 1618.

**£10 10s**

Appointing Sir Richard Bolton Solicitor-General.

"Whereas by the death of Sr. Robert Jacob knight the office of our Sollicitor generall of that our Realme is lately become voyd, forasmuch as it doeth exceedingly concerne the good of our Service to have that place supplied, by an honest, industrious and an understandinge man, wee have amongst many others made choyce of Sr. Richard Bolton, knight to succeede him in that charge, of whose judgment in the lawes and experience in the affaires of that kingdome, wee are soe well assured as wee hold him very fitt to bee employed by us in a place of that consequence and trust." Etc.

**960 JAMES II (1623-1701). King of England.**

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO THE DUKE OF LAUZUN.

2 pp., 4to. Cuenerville, 20th May, 1692.

**£15 15s**

Interesting letter in French (written in Exile), in which he mentions the contrary winds which prevent the return of Tourville with the fleet, and speculates as to the fate of the two English fleets and one Dutch, which Tourville has no doubt encountered in the Channel. His Irish Regiments are in good trim, and he is also satisfied with the French Regiments. He has been obliged to invest Mr. Staford, his Envoy Extraordinary to King Louis, with full powers to treat with his rebel subjects in the service of the Prince of Orange. He is anxious to hear news of the Duke's doings, as he expects any moment to hear of the siege of some place.

James II at this period had been deposed from the English Throne and had fled to France. In 1689 he landed in Ireland with a French Force and held a Parliament in Dublin (May, 1689). In 1692 he witnessed the defeat of an expedition off Cape La Hogue.

961 **JAMES** (G. P. R., 1799-1860). Novelist and Historian.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED.

4 pp., 4to. Edinburgh, 21st February, 1831.

£3 10s

An exceedingly important letter dealing with his proposal to edit  
“ a series of all the best historians of England.”

“ Many of our English historians are locked up in copyright, but those are not the best and the vacancies they have in general history may easily be supplied by here and there an original work written for the series, or a translation from some good foreign author. Robertson, Watson, Voltaire, Schiller, Guicciardini, d'Avilla, Mariana and many others might each be compressed into one or two small volumes and with a new and original life of each author would I am sure have a great sale. The book might be called by any name determined hereafter, The Historical Gems, Chef d'Œuvres of History or any thing else of the same kind. The literary department I would take entirely upon myself and of course should require to be left perfectly free and unshackled to make arrangements with authors and translators, to accept or reject what MS. I chose and in fact to manage the whole literary conduct of the work without any restriction, except in regard to sums to be given.” Etc.

DISCOVERY OF THE RYE HOUSE PLOT.

962 **JENKINS** (SIR LEOLINE, 1623-1685). Statesman.

LETTER SIGNED AND SUBSCRIBED AS SECRETARY OF STATE.

1 page, folio. Whitehall, 23rd June, 1683.

£2 10s

An exceedingly important letter regarding the discovery of the Rye House Plot, the purpose of which was to have been the murder of King Charles II and the Duke of York on their way from Newmarket to London. Also bidding his correspondent have the Militia in readiness against a further attempt being made.

963 **JENNER** (EDWARD, 1749-1823). Discoverer of Vaccination.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER (3RD PERSON) TO MR. ST. BARBE.

1 page, 8vo. Bedford Place, 16th, July, N.Y.

£1 1s

Acknowledging a note.

964 **JOHANNES SECUNDUS** (1511-1536). Famous Poet. Author of the  
“ Kisses ” and “ Elegies.”

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN LATIN) TO HIS  
BROTHER NICOLAUS NICOLAY AT MALINES.

1 page, folio. Paris, 14th March (1532).

£21

A remarkable letter entirely in the poet's own handwriting, mentioning his mistress Julia, and giving an authentic account of his visit to Paris.

He commences by describing his amazement at the relics and royal tombs at St. Denis. He thinks them finer than anything he expected

**Johannes Secundus**—continued.

to see in France or even in Italy. After mentioning the names of friends whom he met in Paris, he comments on the great kindness with which they received him and which made him believe he was in his own town of Malines and with his beloved Julia.

Julia, his first love, is the subject of the first book of his "Elegies" which bears her name as title.

Though no year is given in the date of the letter, there can be no doubt that it was written in 1532 when the poet, aged 21, was sent to France to study Civil Law under Andreas Alciatus at Bourges.

965 **JOHNSON** (SAMUEL, 1709-1784). Famous Lexicographer.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER (THIRD PERSON) TO MR. CRADOCK.

1 page, 8vo. 26th January, 1783.

£25

"Mr. Johnson who suspected his own memory is glad to find himself clear. The Book will probably be found, and when found shall be carefully laid up and thankfully returned."

966 [**JONES** (JOHN PAUL, 1747-1792).] Founder of the American Navy.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER TO PAUL JONES.

2 pp., 4to.

£5 5s

An extremely interesting item, being a draft for Paul Jones to copy as to style for his letter to the French Admiral, concerning the supply of timber from America for the French Navy.

(Trans.):—"I had the honour to present to you a memorial offering to supply all the building timber and spars obtained from America for the French Navy, with far greater ease and far less expense and of as good a quality as those which you obtained from the North. I have since learned that another person was making you the same offers. I doubt whether he has the same facilities as I. In any case I venture to hope that my offers . . . will have the preference." Etc.

At the end of his service in the American Navy, John Paul Jones joined the French ship Triomphant, bearing the flag of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and remained with her till peace. Two years later he was sent to France to reclaim the value of his prizes, which had not been paid, and which he did not recover without much difficulty.

967 **JOSEPHINE** (1763-1814). First wife of Napoleon Bonaparte.

LETTER SIGNED "LAPAGERIE BONAPARTE" TO CITOYEN ABRIAL.

1 page, 4to. 5 Germinal, N.Y.

£10 10s

Written to the Minister of Justice, recommending several persons to him.

968 **KINGSBURY** (WILLIAM, 1744-1818). Dissenting Minister. Friend of John Newton of Olney. Strong supporter of the movement which developed into the London Missionary Society.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO REV. THOMAS HAWEIS, THE FATHER OF THE SOUTH SEAS MISSION.

2 pp., 4to. Portswood Green, 4th July, 1796.

**£2 10s**

Concerning some blocks which were to be put on the South Seas Missionary Ship "The Duff."

"Your favour to Mr. Taylor was received. His engagements are so urgent, that he desired me to use his Pen in writing an answer. He desires me to say that, though he is so follow'd with demands from Government, which he cannot supply, and has refused every private application, yet such is his goodwill towards the Missionary Society that he will send a proper assortment of spare Blocks by the waggon, from his own Manufactory, as his agents have it not (through the great demands made upon them) in their power to supply them.

"Mr. Taylor wishes as long a time as can be given them, as there will be nothing to do, but to put them on Board and, perhaps, he thinks that may be done at Portsmouth when the ship comes round to Spithead which will save the expence of land carriage &c.

"We rejoice to hear of every circumstance which promotes the glorious Cause, and constantly remember it in our Prayers as we wish to be in yours." Etc."

#### THE BATTLE OF SEDGMOOR AND THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD REBELS.

969 **KIRKE** (PERCY, 1646-1691). Colonel of "Kirke's Lambs." Present at Sedgmoor, and notorious for his cruelty to the rebels of Monmouth Rebellion.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO THE "CONSTABLE OR TYTHINGMAN OF CHEDSEY."

½-page, folio. Bridgwater, 13th July, 1685.

ALSO **BRAGGE** (JOHN), TYTHINGMAN OF WESTERN ZOYLAND.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED.

1 page, 4to. Weston, 15th July, 1685.

**£25**

Written a few days after the famous battle of Sedgmoor (where he became notorious for his cruelty to the Rebels). He entered Bridgwater with Lord Faversham the day after the battle there.

"Whereas complaints have been made to me by the inhabitants of the Parish of West Zoyland that the Rebels lately buried in the More are not sufficiently covered and that they have been at great charges to builde Gallowess and Gibbets, and to make claims to hange up the Rebels," Etc.

The Letter of Bragge's concerns the above Letter of Colonel Kirke.

"You are not ignorant what order was granted by the right honoble Colonel Kirke for burying the dead rebels, makeing gallows, Gibbets, and Jimmies, to hang up fower prisoners and other things, for covering the dead, for ye doeing thereof there is charged on ye parish of Shodzoy two pounds, fower shillings and a penny." Etc.

Kirke was the son of the beautiful Anne Killigrew; he first came

**Kirke** (Percy) and **Bragge** (John)—continued.

into prominence as Governor of Tangier in 1682 with his famous regiment “The Lambs,” who had adopted the Paschal Lamb as a badge. He is said to have hanged over 100 persons without trial after the downfall of Monmouth at Sedgmoor in July, 1685, and with his “Lambs” formed the escort of Jeffreys during the “bloody assizes.”

- 970 **KLOPSTOCK** (FRIEDRICH GOTTLIEB, 1724-1803). German Poet.  
Wrote “Messias.”

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO A FRIEND IN LEIPZIG.

4 pp., 4to. Hamburg, 9th December, 1771. £5 5s

An interesting and lengthy letter, chiefly on the question of forming a reading circle in Leipzig. The famous poet, who had founded a reading circle in Hamburg, sends his friends a copy of their regulations and elaborates on some of them which he thinks especially important.

He also suggests the two circles should sometimes exchange books and even MS. works, and he expresses his readiness to send a few of his hitherto unpublished writings.

- 971 **KROPOTKIN** (PRINCE PETER, born 1842). Nihilist and Author.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN ENGLISH).

2 pp., 8vo. Brighton, 21st November, 1913. £1 10s

“I am unfortunately prevented from being at the dinner arranged for my old friend Dr. G. Brandes but my daughter & Son in law—Mme. Kropotkin-Lebedeff and Mr. Boris Lebedeff—wish to be present.” Etc.

#### MISSIONARIES FOR OTAHEITE.

- 972 **LATROBE** (CHRISTIAN IGNATIUS, 1758-1836). Musical Composer.  
Secretary to the Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel. Editor of the first English edition of the “Moravian Hymn Tune Book.”

FIVE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO REV. THOMAS HAWEIS.

17 pp., 4to. London, November, 1795 to 27th August, 1803.

£31 10s

Latrobe, who had studied at the Moravian College at Niesky, was ordained in 1787. As an advocate of the missions of his Church, he laboured at home with great zeal, and in 1815 undertook a visitation in South Africa, an account of which was published.

These letters concern the appeal made to the Admiral, Sir Charles Middleton, regarding the conveyance of missionaries to Otaheite; answer questions on the Mission at the Cape of Good Hope; express  
(Continued over)

**Latrobe** (Christian Ignatius)—continued.

his anxiety for the health of two youths from Otaheite, and the inadvisability of bringing heathens to England to educate as assistants to the Missions.

" This morning I saw Sir Chas. Middleton upon the subject of your mission to Otaheite. Sir Chas. took the matter up as it deserves, with much zeal for its success. He said, that as soon as he recd. Mr. Searles letter upon the subject he immediately wrote to Mr. Wilberforce & supposes that the letter has reached him at Bath, where he now is. He will write to him again & urge the business. He says that Mr. Wilberforce is almost the only man existing that can prevail upon the Lords of the Admiralty, especially in case of their not being ordained, as they must go out under some appellation either as *missionaries* of the Ch. of Engl. or some other name. Colonists I think a very proper name. Sir Chas. asked me whether application had been made to the Bp. of Norwich, whom he thought a proper person to apply to." Etc.

" . . . 1. How many missionaries have you at the C. of G. H?

" Answ. Three single Brethren, waiting to send a married pair.

" 2. What countrymen are they? Answ. One Dutch & two German.

" 3. Are they plain simple people or learned?

" Answ. They are plain simple people, mechanics.

" 4. What number of Hottentots do you suppose write under the Brethren's tuition? Answ. About 200, but of these only between 60 & 70 are reckoned as belonging to the Congn. for we do not count any as such, before they have been nominated CANDIDATES for baptism, and a real & abiding Work of Grace appears both in their hearts & in their lives & conversation. Yet of the rest of the 200 the most pleasing hopes are entertained by the missionaries, that the most, if not all will be gained for our Saviour.

" 5. Do you think there is a fair opening for us in any part of that country at a distance from your work?

" I am not sufficiently acquainted with that country to say anything to the purpose. In beginning missions we have generally, I may say, *always*, waited for some kind of invitation or other, or some prospect of effecting an entrance or settlement amongst a heathen nation; but a trial to begin a mission by landing some brethren in an unknown country, might succeed also, tho' it would require great courage on the part of the missionaries. Caffraria presents a wide field & so does the opposite Coast. NB. By invitation I mean either from the heathen themselves or from Europeans connected with them.

" 6. Would English or Germans be the preferable instruments. Answ. This, I think, will depend upon the future possessors of the Cape.

" 7. Is it probable that Germans of a missionary spirit may be gotten from von Shirnding, or any other quarter?

" Ans. As to Mr. von Shirnding, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the means he possesses to procure missionaries. He is a very well meaning man & has formed many & some extraordinary schemes for promoting the welfare of mankind, nor do I suppose he would want activity in making every possible enquiry & using all his influence if you would communicate any thoughts of that kind to him. As to any other quarter, from which missionaries might be procured in Germany, I can form no opinion." Etc.

973 **LEECH** (JOHN, 1817-1864). Humorous Artist. Illustrated "Punch."

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO CONSTABLE & CO.

2 pp., 12mo. Brunswick Square, 23rd October, 1856. £2 2s

Sending a sketch for the cover of "The Paragreens."

"I have been all the morning trying to do something epigrammatic and appropriate for the cover of 'The Paragreens,' but as faces are out of the question to be cut in brass, it is really very difficult to get the exact thing. . . I send you however a very slight sketch to which you are heartily welcome." Etc.

974 **LEIBNITZ** (GOTTFRIED WILHELM, 1646-1716). German Mathematician, Philosopher and Historian.

SEVEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED, ONE AUTOGRAPH LETTER AND ONE LETTER SIGNED ADDRESSED TO FRIEDRICH AUGUST HACKMAN.

Together 24½ pp., 8vo and 4to. 1699 to 1701.

£35

An extremely important collection of letters all written in the hand of Leibnitz with the exception of one, which was dictated by him, but bears his autograph signature.

The letters are addressed to Friedrich August Hackman, who was searching through the English archives in order to supply Leibnitz with material for his history of Brunswick. Leibnitz refers to his good relations with the English world of savants, and occasionally gives Hackman tips to enable him to know personally one or another of these savants.

Amongst others he mentions Sir Isaac Newton; Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury; Richard Bentley; William Petty, keeper of the archives of the Tower; Thomas Rymer, the historian of the realm.

It is interesting to note what Leibnitz says about Newton:—

“Newtonum profundissimi ingenii virum, nunc Londini degere audio, reique monetariae curam gerere. Neque id Mathematico indignum est, nam et Copernicum de hoc arguento aliquid scripsisse accepi. Interea pluris omnibus nummis facienda est naturae cognitio; et spero satis illi temporis superfore, ut coepita prosequatur. Inprimis lubens intellexi mox proditura esse quac de coloribus jam diu meditatur, digno argument in quo tantus Vir elaboret. Itaque si Tibi sese offert occasio, rogo ut ipsi signifiques quantae mihi voluptati semper futurum sit videre Crebra et gloriae ejus apud nos (si modo illa augeri potest) et utilitatis nostrae ab ipso incrementa. Ego enim semper candide profiteor, inter potissima cum seculi praesentis ornamenta à me haberri, et ut diu sit etiam proximi, à me optari.” Etc.

975 **LE QUEUX** (WILLIAM, 1864-1927). Novelist.

“HUSHED UP AT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.” AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT.

718 pp., 4to. Preserved in buckram case, lettered on side.

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976 **LE QUEUX** (WILLIAM).

“THE HORNET’S NEST.” AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT.

157 pp., 4to. Preserved in buckram case, lettered on side. £3 3s

977 **LESSING** (GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM, 1729-1781). Illustrious German Dramatist, Poet and Critic. The Father of Modern German Literature.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED.

2 pp., folio. Hamburg, 25th November, 1768.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, FRONTISPICE).

**£52 10s**

A fine and most important letter chiefly dealing with the Philologist C. A. Klotz with whom Lessing had a well-known quarrel, and anticipating his correspondent's doubts whether the writer would receive critical remarks on his "Laocoön" without objection.

(Trans.):—"I should have much welcomed written remarks on my Laocoön, and I shall also welcome them if already printed.

"I notice your apprehension that I might perhaps not accept them without rancour. This is no doubt caused by my attitude towards Mr. Klotz and by the tone I was compelled to use against him in my antiquarian letters. I am however fully convinced that you would not act in the way Mr. Klotz did, that you would not proclaim in all papers your objections on a writer's work as 'unpardonable mistakes' which you have pointed out to him.

"I am quite sure that you would show more insight, better knowledge and more deliberation in your criticism than Mr. Klotz; and that your refutations or objections would only be made for the sake of the truth and for the purpose of explanation, but not out of vanity and in order to show that you know everything better.

"Why therefore should you make yourself uneasy?

"The more mistakes you show me the more I shall learn from you, the more I learn from you the more grateful I shall be, and my gratitude will show in every word of my answer."

978 **LEVER** (CHARLES J., 1806-1872). Novelist.

AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE AT THE FOOT OF A PROOF SHEET OF "THE BRAMLEIGHS OF BISHOPS FOLLY." **£1 10s**

979 **LEWES** (GEORGE HENRY, 1817-1878). Author. Wrote "Life of Goethe," etc. Husband of "George Eliot."

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO MR. ROCHE.

2½ pp., 8vo. N.D. (Circa 1866).

**£2 10s**

Suggesting extracts for reading purposes from his "Life of Goethe," and "Goethe and Schiller"; also from George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss," "Romola," and "Felix Holt"; further mentioning Tennyson and Browning.

980 **LEWES** (GEORGE HENRY).

AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT SIGNED ENTITLED, "LAGRANGE & HEGEL: THE SPECULATIVE METHOD."

31 pp., 4to.

**£2 2s**

## QUARREL WITH WORDSWORTH.

981 **LLOYD** (CHARLES, 1775-1839). Poet, the friend of Charles Lamb.

## AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT IN THE FORM OF A LONG LETTER TO TALFOURD.

6½ pp., folio. Woodfield, 6th March, 1822.

£45

A lengthy manuscript in the form of a letter giving Talfourd a detailed account of his quarrel with Wordsworth, which arose through Lloyd repeating an anecdote concerning Wordsworth which was eventually printed in the London Magazine, where Wordsworth read it; and mentioning Keats, Byron, Lamb, Coleridge, Southey, Hazlitt, &c.

" . . . What I am about to impart to you, I wish to go no further than yourself. I am fearful that it would only gratify Hazlitt to hear that he had succeeded in breeding ill blood in Wordsworth towards myself by the anecdote told by myself and inserted in the London Magazine; and if I had not that reason to wish for secrecy, I think that it would only widen the breach between myself and Wordsworth, if he knew that I had subjected his letter to general inspection; therefore do not shew it ever to the Lambs, who are sure to tell W. again that I have submitted to your inspection a copy of our correspondence. I sent W. a little memorial of my Mother; the following letter was written in consequence of that communication. 20 Feb., 1822. . . You need not doubt that every one in this family, myself included sympathized with you in the loss of your excellent parent. . . The little volume you last sent to me, I have not read. The subject would at no period have interested me, and coming as it did in the wane of the trash that had just been scribbled by others, upon the character of the Pope, I could not, from respect to your intellect, and from general disgust bring myself to the perusal. I am sorry you should have imagined that anything connected with myself as a literary person, could have given offence. This is not an age which will follow an author's feelings to be in that state without disgrace to his philosophy. I come now to the point.

" From a wish to see certain writings of C. Lamb in the London Mag. a few numbers were procured: in one of them, I found an abusive article, no doubt by Hazlitt in which inferences were drawn to my prejudice from a trivial story, which, as I know from several quarters you repeated at Keswick (observe not from Southey) but treating it then as neighbourly gossip, I did not notice it. The same story must have passed from you to Hazlitt, a person who you knew was malignantly disposed towards Southey, Coleridge and myself. The particulars upon which you grounded this representation came to your knowledge as a guest invited to my table, and therefore could not have been repeated in any miscellaneous society with a view to lower my character, without a breach of the rules of gentlemanly intercourse, but persuaded as I was that you had talked in this strain to the individual in question, I was disinclined to write until I should be called upon to explain in sincerity my notion of this mode of dealing with ones friends. I will conclude the subject with a word. Such silly tales throw no light whatever upon the character they are brought forward to illustrate." Etc.

982 **LOCKE** (JOHN, 1632-1704). Philosopher. Author of "An Essay concerning Human Understanding."

SIX AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED (FIVE OF WHICH ARE ADDRESSED TO WALTER CHARLETON, THE PHYSICIAN).

13 pp., 4to and folio. Paris, Bordeaux, Lyons, Amsterdam, Oates, 10th September, 1677 to 26th March, 1696. £150

An important and interesting series of letters written by Locke from the Continent. In 1675 he had gone to Montpellier for his health, and except for a visit to Marseilles, remained there till he went to Paris in 1677 to take charge of a son of Sir John Banks. In June 1678, Locke started on an intended visit to Rome, but on reaching Montpellier, was so alarmed at the state of the mountain passes, that he returned to Paris, and afterwards to England. He then renewed his friendship with Shaftesbury, and although he apparently did not at any time share in his patron's intrigues, he was accused of association with one of the agents of the Rye House Plot and made his escape to the Continent.

In these letters, five of which are addressed to Walter Charleton, the physician, Locke expresses his friendship, and asks him for Dr. Barbyrac's opinion of Dr. Sydenham's books. Locke had formed a close friendship with Sydenham whom he accompanied on visits to some of his patients. He wrote a Latin poem, prefixed to the second edition of Sydenham's work on fevers. Locke also mentions that Sir William Waller is in Paris, that the Duke of Monmouth has arrived from Fontainebleau and is leaving shortly for England; speaks of the difficulty at the Customs with some books from Charleton and asks him to send some for his quaker friend Benjamin Furly.

The last letter is on the currency controversy and the establishment of the new Land Bank.

Locke, as one of the Commissioners of Trade, performed much useful work in reference to the Currency question, publishing a treatise on the subject in 1695.

In this letter he answers various adverse arguments based on light and clipped gold coinage, also refers to the new Land Bank and enquires most anxiously for news of the fleet under Rooke's command.

Sir George Rooke subsequently captured Gibraltar.

" . . . I was very much concerned for Sr. John Chichleys sickness when I received the first news of his being ill, but was less frighted when I heard it was the Jaundice than I should have been had it been any returne of his old malady, hoping that this woud passe over without any danger of his life I am glad to finde by yr. letter that I was not mistaken in my prognostick. I shall be glad to heare that he is perfectly recovered. Pray present my most humble service to him, my Lady & Mrs. Finnes. And pray returne my respects & service to those other persons yu mention in yr letter who oblige me by their kinde

**Locke (John)**—*continued.*

remembrance. Pray doe me the favour to present my service to Dr. Barbyrac & tell him I should be glad to receive his sentimts. concerning Dr. Sydenhams book wch I presume ere this time he has read.

"Here is talk of preparations to beseige Ipre some think it be in good earnest, others to alarme the enemy. The D. of Monmouth is here in town, he came hither ye last week from Fontainebleau, where besides other marks of welcome he received from the K. his picture set with diamonds tis said to be of a very considerable value. He goes hence for Diepe & soe for England thursday next. The last week being in a shop I saw one passe by in a coach whom I imagined to be Sr. Wm. Waller & accordingly I saluted him with my hat which he returned. But hearing no more of him & there being a lady in the coach with the gent. I saluted, I thought I might be mistaken. Yesterday by chance I being at tother side the towne I was told that Sr. Wm. Waller was hard by where I was, but just going out of towne where indeed I found him as they sd. just going to Rouen, where he tells me he expects his lady & sister Hester with her about a month or 6 weekes hence & then he intends to settle for this winter about Orleance. Pray tell my lady Chichley this. He came as he told me from Rouen hither with my Lady Meath who is going forward to her Lord to Bourbon."

" . . . My comeing away from Montpellier soe quickly being the most unacceptable thing has happened to me all my journey. Since it tis like to produce nothing but the vexation of leaving a place where I might have longer enjoyed a friend whom I infinitely value to carry me to a place where amidst the noise & bustle of it I shall still carry about with me this uneasinesse of haveing soe soon lost this occasion of conversing with yu. wch. was the great pleasure I proposed to my self in this journey. For all the imaginations yu will have till this letter comes to yu of my being on the other side the Alpes, will be but soe many castles of yr building on the other side the Pyn'nes. We are the first of those that arecome too late to passe the mountaines this winter. An English gent, that came over Mount Senné about 8 or 10 days since found the passage very good but there fell soe much snow as soon as he was over that the very men that brought over his things for five pistols told him thay would not carry them back again for an hundred, & tis concluded here with reason that abundance more snow has fallen since that time, since the cold & hard windes we had in our faces almost all the way hither has the last weeke coverd. the tops of the hills in Vivaray with snow, wch. was a sight that gave me noe satisfaction as I came along. Tis believed that carriers may passe, & that for a need with ventureing to have only legs frozen, with good luck one might bustle through. But considering that I am not passing over the hills for a warm benefice to thaw me agn. on tother side & that Mr. Bankes is not the popes nephew, & soe has noe necessity at any rate to get to Rome to make his fortune, I have thought it more reasonable to stay on this side & soe have nothing to doe but to wish my self with yu & to ride to Paris wch. is like now to be my winter quarters." Etc.

"This is to put yu a little out of paine & to tell yu that yr three balots came hither about a fortnight or three weeks since Mr. Selapri's picture, I got from the Douan presently & it is already gon for England, the other two balots lay at the Douan till today having been all this while using all the skill & interest I had to get them passe without being visited by the booksellers, but after a great deal of pains & the industry of some friends I thought able to procure it. The difficulty proved infinite soe yt at last I was faine to have them according to ye ordinary methode transported to the booksellers hall today & there visited. Upon opening of them they made exceptions to severall of them, some for being prohibited & others for being counterfeit editions but there being so many of them they have adjourned the farther examen to tuesday next. I know not what the result will be but be assured I will loose as few of them as is possible. Had yu not through our great civility (wch is yr only fault to yr friends) neglected to send me a catalogue of them the businesse had not hung soe long, but not knowing what books there were I used all the meanes I could to avoid the search wch together with the ill weather hath been the occasion of my stay till now at Paris for I thought to have been gon before this week after Easter. Doe not, as yu use to doe, charge this to yr account & condemne yr self as the cause of my stay & trouble here. It is a just punishmt. for my haveing neglected to give yr order to address our things to Mr. Brisban wh. had saved all this trouble, but the truth is I was not sufficiently informed of the vexation that people give to all that bring books hither. However I have got into my custody that wh. I suppose you value most, i.e. six boxes of seed plants &c. & one turned one wherein is a green lizard & doubt not

(Continued over)

**Locke** (John)—*continued.*

on tuesday next to have the books at least all those yt are not contrabanded.” Etc.

“ If I have been long in returning an answer concerning that catalogue of curiositys wch. yu did me the favour to send me, it has been because though I writ to the person they were designed for yet I could not get noe answer from him till the last week I spoke with him wch. was the first opportunity I had to see him since the receipt of yrs. I finde by the discourse I had with him that all those things yu have mentioned will be acceptable. He has in returne sent yu the inclosed catalogue & shall be glad if you shall thinke all or any of them fit to have a place in yr cabinet. I can answer for it he is in earnest in these offers or any other service he can doe yu: & I found by talking with him that though he gave me other excuses for not answering my letter yet that the true reason was that finding yr catalogue to consist of things wch. were great curiositys & wch. he had not, yet he was ashamed to say he was willing to have them all it being to great a present. When yu finde an opportunity of sending them be pleased to addresse them to Mr. Benjamin Furly an English merchant on the Scheepmakers haven in Rotterdam for me. . . .

“ I have got here the 15th vol. of the philosophical transactions being for the year 1685 the first page of it is marked (835). If yu can procure me the fore-going 834 pages with the title pages, epistles or preface . . . yu will doe me a great favour to send them with yr curiositys, for I can not get them here & pray let me know what they cost yu.” Etc.

“ I doe not expect my letters should be answered only to keep touch when there is nothing in them yt requires it. But the reason why I enquire soe much after those two letters was because there was several things in them that I believe yu would have thought fit to have said some things to. For besides yr copy of the paper wch I have sent yu I told yu what I had answered to an other paper which endeavoured to prove yt the lessening of our coin would be an advantage to the Kingdom. He built on this supposition. That though forainers would, yet our people would not raise their commoditys in proportion. As a proof thereof he said

“ Instances of this may be given innumerable. For the clipping of our money had an effect equall to any publique alteration of the denomination & yet it was a great while that 'twas soe far from affecting our commodities that tis known yr light money would have bought the heavy. And in a Goldsmiths shop 5 ounces of clipp'd money would have bought 6 ounces of plate & yt purely by vertue of denomination.

“ To wch I replyd that I guessed these innumerable instances when examined would not amount to one. And that if the Author would say that five ounces of his new light money coind soe by law would buy 6 ounces of plate in a goldsmiths shop I would grant all he said to be true. If not it all fell with his false supposition.

“ I added further to yu that if yu thought it might be of any use in yr debate I would revise & send my answer to the particular argumts. in his paper.

“ I then also told yu my further conjectures about these raisers of our coin & the subscribers of the Land bank wch tis now no purpose to repeat. I also desired yu to send me word whether yu had any news of the fleet under Sr. Rooks command wch I was in pain for & shall be till I hear they are safe in our Channell & all our whole fleet joyned.” Etc.

983 **LOUGHBOROUGH** (ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, 1st BARON, 1733-1805). Lord Chancellor.

FIVE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO LORD DUNDAS.

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Very fine great seal of Louis Philippe, attached to a document, granting the dispensation to Mathias Riedinger, widower, of his previous marriage, to allow him to marry his sister-in-law, Catherine Heinimann.

NAPOLEON'S CAPTIVITY AT ST. HELENA

AND

HIS COMMUNICATION WITH HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS.

985 **Lowe** (SIR HUDSON, 1769-1844). Lieutenant-General. In charge of Napoleon at St. Helena.

LETTER SIGNED TO COUNT BALMAIN.

4 pp., folio. Plantation House, 21st May, 1819.

£31 10s

A long and important letter written while in charge of Napoleon at St. Helena, regarding the limits of Napoleon's communication with his family and friends.

" . . . There is a material difference between a passing salutation and private conferences on every occasion of meeting, of an hour, an hour and a half, or two hours' length.

" In the discussions which have taken place, it has been my constant wish to avoid any measure of public éclat, any thing that could give Napoleon Bonaparte or his followers the suspicion there could exist any difference of opinion between myself and the Commissioners of the allied sovereigns, in respect to our relations with him.

" I have preferred, therefore, always addressing the Commissioners themselves and suggesting to them the course which I thought most likely to impress him with the idea, that there could be no difference of opinion between us, rather than to impose fresh restrictions on the persons of his family (particularly as they can only be met with in their own limits, and that it is not on their side consequently the means of intercourse, though availed of by them for such indirect purposes, can be said to be the first sought for). It is with real pain I have observed my suggestions in every case so much slighted; the strongest proof, however, I have yet obtained is in your letter of this day, its direct tendency is to provoke to some public measure of interference on my part, than which, I cannot conceive anything more favorable to the views of Napoleon Bonaparte and his followers here, and his adherents every where." Etc.

986 **MACDONALD** (ETIENNE J., DUKE OF TARENTO, 1765-1840).

Field Marshal.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO GENERAL GAUTHIER.

1 page, folio. Naples, 28 Germinal, An VII. (1799). £5 5s

An important war letter, written shortly after Macdonald had taken up his appointment as General-in-Chief of the army of Naples.

(Trans.):—" Your despatch of the 23rd has arrived . . . if you should be too hard pressed could you not fall back on the army of Naples? Circumstances prevent me expressing myself more clearly for fear that my letters (Continued over)

**Macdonald** (Etienne J., Duke of Tarento)—*continued.*

might be intercepted. . . . I share in your uneasiness concerning the army of Italy. It is two years since they experienced such a check, but let us hope that they will regain their liberty."

The disaster to the army of Italy mentioned here has reference to the various reverses sustained by the French at this period, when their allied enemies recommenced the struggle in Italy and Germany after the Treaty of Campo Formio; when the French sustained serious losses at Stuttgart in Germany, and lost in northern Italy the kingdom of Naples besides Rome and the Central States, and in southern Italy the Cisalpine Republic and Piedmont.

987 **MADAN** (MARTIN, 1726-1790). Author of "Thelyphthora." Chaplain of the Lock Hospital, 1750-80. In close connection with Lady Huntingdon. Cousin of the poet Cowper.

FOURTEEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO MRS. WORDSWORTH WHO AFTERWARDS MARRIED THE REV. THOMAS HAWEIS, THE FATHER OF THE SOUTH SEAS MISSION.

41 pp., 4to and folio. London and Aldwinkle, 25th April, 1760 to 15th October, 1765. £25

When Madan first corresponded with Mrs. Wordsworth they were unacquainted and he wrote lengthy letters of spiritual advice, and even later, continued in this way so that his letters almost amounted to sermons.

Madan was attracted to religion after hearing a sermon of Wesley's, but owing to his new Methodist views, had difficulty in obtaining ordination until Lady Huntingdon intervened on his behalf. He was appointed Chaplain to the Lock Hospital, near Hyde Park Corner, preaching in the parlour of the institution, but it soon became necessary to build a chapel, which was opened on 28th March, 1762. Madan refers to permission being granted for the building of this chapel, expresses disapproval of women preachers, and Quakers, and mentions the opening of Lady Huntingdon's Chapel at Bath, at which she had expected him to officiate.

Mrs. Wordsworth, to whom these letters are addressed, afterwards married the Rev. Thomas Haweis, who, after being removed from St. Mary Magdalen's Oxford, on account of his Methodist sympathies, became Madan's assistant at the Lock Chapel, until his appointment to Aldwinkle.

When Madan published a work entitled "Thelyphthora" in 1780,

**Madan** (Martin)—continued.

his cousin William Cowper prepared anonymously his first separate publication, to ridicule the author.

“ . . . The Governors of ye Lock Hospital have given leave for us to erect a Chapel in ye Garden, it is to cost £1800, so we must boldly venture forth trusting in ye Lord for a supply to our necessities.” Etc.

“ I have ye pleasure of yr kind favour of July ye 24th, & was very glad to find you had commenced an acquaintance with Lady Huntingdon, she is a real Xtian, & has ye Redeemer’s honour & interest at heart as much as any one I know. I saw her Ladyship at ye Lock last Sunday afternoon, & she made me happy by a good account of your health, may ye Lord restore it, for ye sake of many, who I trust will profit by your example. The Lord be praised that I still hear you complain of your own heart, for ‘tis a sad sign we stand still, or rather go backward, when we have not daily discoveries of that Mystery of iniquity within us; the Lord make you more & more humble, & more & more thankful for Redeeming Love.” Etc.

“ . . . As to Women’s preaching you talk of example being on your side, you cannot shew me one to your purpose, that of ye Samaritan woman is utterly wide of the mark, the poor creature in her eagerness & transportment & told what had happen’d to her as it was most natural she should & ye Men of ye City came to satisfy their curiosity & hear for themselves, & were converted, not by what ye woman said, but by X<sup>ts</sup> words v. 42, but did our Lord command this woman to go & preach ye Gospel, or do we read of her becoming an appointed teacher to ye People? Do you find either amongst ye 12 or the 70, which our Lord sent out, One Woman? Do you find ye Apostles ordaining one Woman in any one city, tho’ preachers were ordained in *every* city? these things joined to ye positive texts I mention are surely conclusive to every impartial reader of ye Holy Scriptures. I might add that there never was a Church who was not bound by them, till Quakerism, amongst other Madnesses, arose in ye last century, when ye Devil took advantage of ye shameful abuses of ye outward signs to drive them away entirely by perswading one of ye maddest enthusiasts that ever lived, that God was to be worshipped without them, & that woman were to teach as ministers in ye Church, tho’ not only without precedent, but absolutely forbid in ye new testament.

But there is one Reason for female preaching, which ye Quaker women never have given yet, and that is *Pride*, which is so apt to prompt us to want preeminence, & respect from others, & be *something* when indeed we are nothing. Lay your hand upon your heart, & ask yourself whether *this* did not send you to Battersea some time ago, & now under a notion of usefullness wants to send you to preach in America. Dear Friend think of this, & reflect whether being an humble hearer of God’s appointed ministers, & an humble partaker of God’s appointed ordinances, will not suit and become you better, than taking upon you to be a teacher of others, & by your example & countenance to make ye word, command & ordinances of ye most high contemptible.” Etc.

“ . . . I have read over ye state of ye case, & find I am mistaken in several of ye material circumstances, for instance I am astonished Lady H. should expect me at Bath ye 13th from anything I said in my answer to hers by ye express, after I had therein said ‘As matters now stand I have order’d your Ladyship’s letter to Mr. Romaine, & heartily wish him success in his undertaking’ or words to that effect, by which I meant, that as I could not come myself, & as by ye style of Lady H.’s letter I understood Mr. R. was to supply my place, I thought my forwarding it to him by an order to Caton, would answer ye end proposed, after this my being expected at Bath ye 13th never once enter’d into my mind, as I concluded Mr. R. would remain at Bath when once he came. Another passage might be mentioned, which is this, ‘As Ly. H. did not receive Mr. M.’s letter ‘till Sept. 25th, she had no time to put off ye opening of ye Chapel with any propriety & decency,’ by this account my letter arrived ye Thursday sennight before the sixth inst. and how the delay of one Sunday could not be effected with propriety & decency I cannot understand. In short, my Friend, I think myself used excessively ill, but am willing to make all due allowance for ye natural warmth of Lady H.’s temper. I cannot see any sort of importance as to ye day of opening ye Chapel, or how ye Redeemer’s interest could be promoted more on one day than another. Mr. Haweis & my wife can bear me witness, how

(Continued over)

**Madan** (Martin)—*continued.*

religiously I intended being at Bath on ye 12th, if Lady H. wd. have deferr'd matters till then, after passing one Sunday at ye Lock in my way, but as I found myself placed in a situation by ye express letter, which I thought a very improper one, I esteemed it much better to stay where I was & pass ye time at Aldwinkle wch. I had otherwise allotted for Bath.

As to Lady H's making use of my letters, I dare say she will make none but what is conformable to Religion & ye highest good breeding; if her Ladyship thinks her character can receive any advantage from injuring *mine*, she is very welcome to do as she pleases, for I don't desire to build the least of my own reputation upon ye ruin of anybody's else." Etc.

" . . . As to Woman's preaching it is flat against ye word of God. Whatever is meant in Joel or may be gathered from other Texts, this can never be gathered, that is lawfull for Women to preach as ministers & teachers in ye Congregation, unless you will say, as a Quaker said to me, 'Paul may be mistaken.' For Paul expressly lays it down, Let ye Women keep silence in the Churches, for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith ye Law—of it is a shame for women to speak in ye Church. Again—I (saith Paul) suffer not a woman to teach, now if Paul did not suffer a woman to teach, did he herein act contrary to ye mind & will of God? if not (& who dares affirm he did?) then those who not only suffer, but advise Women to teach, as they act contrary to ye Apostle, so they act contrary to ye mind & will of God declared by him. We may be very safe in ye interpretation of Scripture when we explain it by itself, & not by some preconceived notion we want to Establish, this last is ye occasion of all ye Error amongst us. To take plain passages to explain ye darker ones is well, but to explain ye plain ones by ye darker is ye way to (be) bewilder'd indeed." Etc.

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991 **MANNING** (H. E., 1803-1892). Cardinal.

THREE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO MR. FITZ-GERALD.

4½ pp., 8vo. Archbishops' House, Westminster, 25th January, 1887, to 29th August, 1887. £1 1s

"Many thanks for your Pamphlet. In spite of all the 'jura amicitie' I am afraid I shall be amused at it." Etc.

"Yesterday after a long day I came home &amp; found your Tour of one Day, which refreshed me like a sea breeze. I thank you much for it: but you must have the strength and speed of a steam engine."

992 **MAR** (JOHN ERSKINE, SIXTH EARL OF, 1675-1732). Jacobite Leader. Commander-in-Chief in Scotland for James Edward, the "Old Pretender."

A LENGTHY AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO LORD GODOLPHIN.

3 full pages, 4to. Edinburgh, 23rd June, 1708. £5 5s

Written whilst Secretary of State for Scotland.

"My Lord, I have now got that draught of the proclamation for the circuits from the Lords of Justiciary to transmitt to your Lordship whch is here inclosed. I spoke to the Justice Clerk and the rest of those Lords again of that parte of the Proclamation concerning the Peers attending the circuits, but they woud not allow it. They say 'tis conforme to the former proclamation of that kind, and that if any thing of it be not agreeable wh the Union the Queen's lawyers will rectifie it there. There is little enough time now for the publication of it, therefore the sooner your lordship gets it expead and sent back the better." Etc.

## JACOBITE DOCUMENT.

993 **MAR** (JOHN ERSKINE, SIXTH EARL OF).

DOCUMENT SIGNED AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ADDRESSED TO ALEXANDER MURRAY, OF STANHOPE.

½-page, folio. "The Camp at Perth," 31st October, 1715. With wax seal. £2 10s

"These are ordering and empowering you forthwith to raise all the fencibles whom you can, both Gentlemen, tenants, servants and others fitt for her Majesties service with their best armes and accutriments and to march them with all convenient speed to joyn any of his Majesties forces that shall happen to be nearest to you." Etc.

994 **MARIE LOUISE** (1791-1847). Empress of the French. Wife of Napoleon I.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED.

1 page, 8vo. 18th May, 1815. £15 15s

A very fine letter entirely in the hand of the Empress and signed by her.

" . . . Il seroit bon d'avoir les revenus mais je crains moi mème que cela ne soit sinon impossible au moins fort difficile car mon cousin de Modine qui est dans ses états m'ecrit une lettre lamentable ou il m'a dit qu'il ne tire pas un sou depuis le passage des troupes j'en parlerai cependant à mon pere." Etc.

**995 MARIE LOUISE.** Empress of the French.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN GERMAN) TO HOFRATH STIFT.

1½ pp., 8vo. Vienna, 24th October, 1807.

£14 14s

A charming letter written 3 years before her marriage to Napoleon.

(Trans.)—"Many thanks, my dear Stift, for your letter of October 20th and still more for the good news it contained of your speedy return. I can hardly wait for Monday, the day which is generally said to be the one when I shall have the pleasure of seeing my dearest Papa again as well as you after such a long time.

"Since yesterday I have been in Vienna where we are perfectly well; the weather continues to be fine, and to-day I intend driving to Schönbrunn.

"I suppose this letter will not find you at Linz any more; I imagine it to be a fine and lively town.

"I shall accompany your travels on my map until I shall have the pleasure of seeing you." Etc.

**996 MARLBOROUGH (JOHN CHURCHILL, DUKE OF, 1650-1722).** The Famous Military Commander.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (IN FRENCH) PROBABLY TO THE KING OF SPAIN.

4 pp., 4to. The Hague, 18th April. N.Y.

£15

A fine and most important letter conveying the Queen's decision to send Stanhope as Commander of her troops. It is entirely written in the hand of the famous Commander whose reluctance to write is well known. "Of all things," he said to his wife, "I do not love writing."

(Trans.)—"I have already sent my respects to Your Majesty by the Sieur Worsley who was to leave more than a month ago in order to reside near you in the name of the Queen. But on the return of Messrs. Earl and Stanhope who handed me the letter which Your Majesty did me the honour to write to me, and who first reported to her Majesty in detail on the state of affairs in Catalonia, the Queen deemed fit to despatch the Chevalier Lake at once with the Fleet, in spite of the threats and preparations of the enemy to invade Scotland which, God be thanked, have just miscarried in entire confusion.

"I hope that by this time this Fleet will have safely arrived in the Mediterranean.

"As Her Majesty also noticed from the report M. de Stanhope gave her that he showed much zeal and eagerness for the interests of Your Majesty she thought she could not do better than to send him instead of the said Sieur de Worsley; not only in order to reside near Your Majesty as her Ambassador, but also in order to command her troops. This ought to obviate many difficulties which existed on this point till now. He could thus also be much better informed on the measures taken in the interest of Your Majesty by the States and the Prince Eugenie and on the working of the campaign elsewhere. I have brought him with me to the Hague where we came to complete agreement, and he will have the honour to acquaint Your Majesty by word of mouth with all the resolutions we have taken and the secret nature of which does not allow me to express them in Writing. . . ."

James, 1st Earl Stanhope, mentioned in the letter, was sent to Spain as minister and afterwards appointed Commander of the British forces there.

**997 MARLBOROUGH (JOHN CHURCHILL, DUKE OF).**

LETTER SIGNED WITH AUTOGRAPH POSTSCRIPT TO BRIGADIER-GENERAL CADOGAN.

1 page, 4to. 21st June, 1706.

£3 10s

An important letter written during Marlborough's successful cam-

**Marlborough** (John Churchill, Duke of)—*continued.*

paign in the Netherlands and whilst advancing to the siege of Ostend. He speaks of the “success of the enemies design” and offers Cadogan the services of three regiments should they be of any use to him.

## APOSTLE OF NEW ZEALAND.

- 998 **MARSDEN** (SAMUEL, 1764-1838). One of the chief civilizers of New Zealand and established the first Mission there.

## AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO REV. THOMAS HAWEIS, THE FATHER OF THE SOUTH SEAS MISSION.

4 pp., 4to. Parramatta, 1st March, 1817.

£31 10s

A long and extremely interesting letter dealing with the success of Haweis’ Mission to the South Seas and showing the difficulties Marsden had to contend with in breaking up, almost singlehanded, the spiritual fallow land in New Zealand. Marsden also refers to the libellous article in the Government Gazette which resulted in his bringing an action for defamation of character against the governor’s secretary.

“ . . . All your Prayers are answering daily. You have laboured hard to send out labourers into this part of the Lord’s Vineyard; and have succeeded. How wonderful is Prayer. It will make the heart of all good men rejoice to hear that these poor Heathens have received the word of his Grace. My heart is joyful in the Lord on their account. I have been agitated with hope and fear for years, but upon the whole I was persuaded in my own mind that the Cause would succeed, and therefore encouraged the Missionaries when they relinquished the work, to return at all times, tho’ they despaired very often themselves. We have also a good prospect at New Zealand. I hope these Islands will soon become a great People, and civilized. I have sent two N. Zealanders to England by this conveyance. I have written to Messrs. Hardcastle & Burden, you will learn that we have a great enemy to the Cause in this Colony. I have felt the Serpent’s sting for the last seven years and have suffered exceedingly in every possible way. I hope I shall be able to put the enemy to shame. I have known him long, and felt his poison, but could not reach him, he was too strongly fortified; but I think now I may succeed a little. He hath done me much harm, and would like another kill the Priests of the Lord. Should you meet with the Sydney Gazette of the 4th of January 1817, you will find an anonymous letter signed *Philo Free*, in which I and those concerned in the missions are most scandalously libelled, unless something is done by the Government at Home to prevent the Sydney Gazette from becoming the medium of scandal and abuse, I shall not be able to stand my ground. I can make no defence. The Governt. of this Colony publishes the Gazette, and nothing will be admitted but what the Editor approves. Hence, I, and the missionaries may be held up, not only to the inhabitants of this Colony, but to the world at large, as objects of scorn and contempt without any redress.” Etc.

## FETTER LANE, LONDON.

- 999 [MARY I (1516-1558). Queen of England.]

EXEMPLIFICATION (IN LATIN) BY SIR THOMAS OFFLEY, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, OF LETTERS OF QUEEN MARY AND KING PHILIP RECITING THE RECOVERY BY WILLIAM CORDELL, SOLICITOR GENERAL, AND NICHOLAS ROKEWOOD AGAINST EDWARD GRYFFYN, ATTORNEY GENERAL, OF CERTAIN PREMISES IN FETTER LANE.

1 page, large folio (vellum). 5th November, 1556. With mayoral Seal of London attached.

£3 10s

HENRI II OF FRANCE SENDS AID TO SCOTLAND FOR THE YOUNG QUEEN,  
MARY STUART.

1000 [MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS (1542-1587)].

A COLLECTION OF ELEVEN LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS OF THE GREATEST HISTORICAL INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE FROM HENRI II OF FRANCE, MARY OF GUISE (MOTHER OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS AND REGENT OF SCOTLAND), DUC DE MONTMORENCY, ETC. DEALING WITH AFFAIRS IN SCOTLAND, WHEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND WERE BOTH ENDEAVOURING TO SEIZE THE YOUNG QUEEN.

£250

The collection includes four letters of Mary of Guise the mother of Mary Queen of Scots, three of which are addressed to M. de Fourquevaux, and one to his daughter; three letters of Henri II of France to de Fourquevaux; two letters of the Duc de Montmorency to the same; a document signed by Paul de Termes, and a document in the hand of de Fourquevaux.

The first letter dated 12th April 1548, is from Henri II, stating that he is sending de Fourquevaux to Scotland as Governor of Home Castle, which had just been recaptured from the English, and is allowing him to import corn and wine for victualling the said castle. The other letters, dated over a period of twelve years, deal still further with the assistance from France, the movements of the enemy, etc., the final document in the hand of de Fourquevaux, being his copy made at the Court of Scotland before his departure for France, of a memorandum from Mary of Guise to Henri II.

On the death of James V. a few hours after the birth of his daughter Mary, the Earl of Arran, next heir to the throne, who claimed the regency, determined to tear her from her mother's arms, but the Queen Mother pertinaciously struggled for the preservation of her maternal rights in retaining the care of the new born sovereign. Even as early as this, there were matrimonial overtures for the hand of the young Queen, among them the proposal by the Earl of Arran of his little son, Lord Hamilton.

The news of her birth being conveyed to Henry VIII of England, his first thought was how to get her into his own hands on the pretext of demanding her as a wife for his son Edward, and unless his terms were granted Henry threatened Scotland with war. It was the distrust of Henry's schemes by the Queen Mother which first gave rise to the project of sending her daughter to France for safety, but in August 1543, a treaty of peace was signed with England, pledging Mary to her cousin

[Mary, Queen of Scots]—*continued.*

Edward. The rupture of this treaty and the coronation of Mary without his leave greatly exasperated Henry, and he ordered her to be seized during her mother's first absence.

On the death of Henry, the determined pursuit of Mary as bride for her cousin Edward was renewed with redoubled vigour, and the Queen Mother endeavoured to stir up a revolt in Ireland against her daughter's unwelcome suitor, by an implied offer of the Queen's hand to the youthful Earl of Kildare, for the purpose of inciting all Ireland to throw off the English yoke and unite with Scotland as one realm. This was devised as a political ruse for troubling the English government, by furnishing other employments for fleets & armies than the meditated invasion of Scotland.

After the disastrous battle of Pinkie, the young Queen was removed to Inchmahome for safety, and while enjoying the peaceful life of the Island, her royal mother was appealing to France for assistance. Henri II gladly responded, and sent men, money and food to Scotland. In July 1548, a convention was called at the Abbey of Haddington, at which the French Ambassador, Monsieur d'Oysell, opened his commission, and asked for the hand of the young Queen of Scotland for the dauphin, François de Valois. The offer was accepted, and it was further agreed that, for the security of her person, Mary should be sent to France. This plan was not a secret from the English who were on the watch to intercept the royal voyagers, but they were outwitted by the cunning manoeuvres of the French naval commanders. They set sail as if for France, but when out of sight of land, changed their course, and coasted round by Sutherland, Orkney and the Isles, and appeared at Dumbarton.

The following is a detailed account of the letters and documents in this collection.

## HENRY II (1519-1559). King of France.

## DOCUMENT SIGNED.

1 page, folio (vellum). St. Germain-en-Laye, 12th April, 1548.

Henri is sending the Baron de Fourquevaux to Scotland, and has appointed him Governor of the Castle of Home, situated on the borders of Scotland. He is allowing him to import from France, 500 tons of corn and 500 casks of wine, for the victualling of the said Castle.

## MONTMORENCY (ANNE, DUC DE, 1492-1567). Famous French Marshal.

## LETTER SIGNED AND SUBSCRIBED TO MESSIEURS DE FOURQUEVAUX AND DE VISQUES.

(Continued over)

[**Mary, Queen of Scots**]—continued.

1 page, folio. Bordeaux, 9th November, 1548. With small impressed Seal.

“ . . . J'ai trouvé encore 15,000 écus et vous en avertisez la Reine d'Ecosse et le Gouverneur, le Sr. de Dessey, afin qu'ils connaissent qu'il n'est rien omis de tout ce que l'on peut faire pour les secourir.” Etc.

He then goes on to advise the appointment of noblemen to the Court of Scotland; refers to the wine for the victualling of the navy, etc.

**MARY OF GUISE** (1515-1560). Queen of James V of Scotland, and Mother of Mary, Queen of Scots.

LETTER SIGNED AND SUBSCRIBED TO MADEMOISELLE DE FOURQUEVAUX.

½-page, 4to.

(Trans.) :—“ The bearer of this letter has informed me that, but for the illness of your maid, you wish to come to see me here. With regard to your question as to whether I shall remain here, I shall not be ready to depart for a long time.” Etc.

**MONTMORENCY (ANNE, DUC DE).**

LETTER SIGNED AND SUBSCRIBED TO MONSIEUR DE FOURQUEVAUX.

½-page, folio. Paris, 30th March, 1549. With small impressed seal.

(Trans.) :—“ The King is again sending the bearer of this letter, Lord Home, for the occasion of which you will hear. He will also tell you how much pleased he is with you, and with the service you have rendered him over there. We have heard that Seigneur de Montluc has arrived in Brest, and we expect to hear from him what you have done, and also about the journey to Ireland, a matter which need not be proceeded with as we are at peace with the English.” Etc.

**MARY OF GUISE.**

LETTER SIGNED AND SUBSCRIBED TO MONSIEUR DE FOURQUEVAUX.

½-page, folio. Lislebourg, 17th July, 1549.

Announcing that Lord Home was still at Lislebourg.

**MARY OF GUISE.**

LETTER SIGNED AND SUBSCRIBED TO MONSIEUR DE FOURQUEVAUX.

1 page, 4to. Lislebourg. 27th July, 1549. With small impressed seal.

The Queen has heard of the advance of the enemy and is very glad to know that Lord Home has arrived to assist him.

(Trans.) :—“ . . . I would ask you to let me know if you can find out something about the enemy's enterprise through the ability of the said Lord Home; whether they decided to make a stronghold there, whether they brought troops one can easily resist.” Etc.

**MARY OF GUISE.**

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO MONSIEUR DE FOURQUEVAUX.

1 page, 4to. N.D.

(Trans.) :—“ The purpose of this note is to assure you that I shall not omit

**[Mary, Queen of Scots]—continued.**

anything I can do for your service, for which I have never had to solicit you. I think that by this time you will have news from Monsieur de Termes. I shall not tell you more now, because I have no cipher." Etc.

**HENRI II.**

LETTER SIGNED TO MONSIEUR DE FOURQUEVAUX.

1 page, folio. St. Germain-en-Laye, 24th April, 1550.

On his return to France the Seigneur de Montluc has informed the King of the good services of M. de Fourquevaux in Scotland on his behalf.

**HENRI II.**

LETTER SIGNED TO MONSIEUR DE FOURQUEVAUX.

1 page, folio. Boulogne, 20th May, 1550.

Recalling Fourquevaux to France as Scotland was again peaceful.

**TERMES (PAUL DE).** Marshal of France.

DOCUMENT SIGNED.

1 page, folio. St. Germain-en-Laye, 23rd August, 1561. With small impressed seal.

Concerning the expenses of Monsieur de Montluc and Monsieur de Fourquevaux while in the service of the French King in Scotland, for which they had received no remuneration.

**FOURQUEVAUX (RAIMOND DE BECCARIE DE PAVIE, BARON DE, 1509-1574).** Sent to Scotland by Henri II; afterwards ambassador in Spain.**DOCUMENT IN HIS HAND WRITTEN AT THE COURT OF SCOTLAND BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FOR FRANCE, FROM THE ORIGINAL TO BE DELIVERED TO HENRI II.**

It contains a memorandum of the instructions given to him and to de Visques by Mary of Guise, for Henri II, and from others in Scotland, and contains a full description of the political, financial and military state of that country.

The Queen-Mother thanks Henri of France for his help, asks for administrators, money and food, and a powerful army, as the English are making great preparations for war. She advises him to draw into his service the Scottish Lords, Huntly, Angus, Argyll, Home, etc. She wishes for experienced miners in gold and silver to know what profit can be expected from the mines. Mary of Guise further desires Henri to be informed that she has taken with her the natural daughter of the late King to send to France with the Queen her daughter, Mary Stuart.

The document also contains a copy of the memorandum from

(Continued over)

## [Mary, Queen of Scots]—continued.

Argyll, who cannot give assistance in Scotland, but proposes, with Henri's aid to attack Ireland. This project was seriously considered at the time, as de Fourquevaux and Montluc spent the winter of 1548-9 in Ireland studying conditions, but a peace with England being signed, the idea was abandoned.

- 1001 **MARY OF MODENA**, (MARIE BEATRICE D'ESTE). Queen of James II of England.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "M. R." (IN FRENCH) TO THE ABBESS OF THE CONVENT OF CHAILLOT.

2 pp., 4to. St. Germain, 20th January (1704). With seal. £10 10s

She states that she has not ventured to write to M. de Vendome without permission from the King, or, at all events, without asking the advice of Madame de Maintenon, etc.

- 1002 **MASON** (WILLIAM, 1724-1797). Poet. Friend of the poet Gray and his literary executor.

AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT SIGNED OF A SONNET ADDRESSED "TO THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY AND PRECEPTOR TO THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE OF WALES AND BISHOP OF OSNABURG."

Consisting of 14 lines on 1 page, 8vo. Aston, 12th November, 1776.  
£3 3s

An interesting sonnet addressed to Dr. Richard Hurd, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who was consecrated 12th February, 1775, and appointed Preceptor to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York in 1776.

" Still let my Hurd a smile of candour lend  
To scenes, that dazed on Grecian pennons tower,  
When, in low Thurceston's sequester'd bower,  
He praised the strain because he loved the friend  
There golden Leisure did his steps attend." Etc.

- 1003 **MAURICE** (PRINCE, of Bavaria, 1620-1652). Royalist Commander. Commissioned to protect Gloucestershire, 1634. Captured Exeter and Dartmouth. Fought at Naseby.

LETTER SIGNED TO PRINCE RUPERT.

1 page, 4to. Kaynsham, 1643.

ALSO SIGNED BY THE MARQUIS OF HEREFORD. £6 6s

Concerning the preparations for the attack on Bristol.

" . . . Wee hope and doe expect yr highnes approach towards Bristol. We came to Kainsham the last night, and intend to staye here this daie. Wee

**Maurice (Prince)—continued.**

found the Bridge, broken downe so it is almost made upp to transport all manner of carriages. Wee intend to make this place a Magazan of Victualls for our forces, and wee conceive the fittest place for yours wilbe between Sudbury and Bristol. To wch. purpose you may please to issue forth your warrente as we have alreadie done for all manner of Provisions and workinge materialls. We meane to take a view of Bristol upon Somersetshire syde this present daie, and to-morrow wee shalbee readie to meeete you att what tyme and place you shall appoint to view Gloucestershire syde." Etc.

- 1004 MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY** (FELIX, 1809-1847). Famous Composer.

MUSICAL MANUSCRIPT OF A CHORAL COMPOSITION OF MENDELSSOHN, ENTITLED "WER NUR DEN LIEBEN GOTT," FOR CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA, WITH VERBAL TEXT AND INSCRIPTION IN THE HAND OF MENDELSSOHN.

18 pp., folio. N.D.

**£18 18s**

A musical manuscript in splendid condition, and believed to be unpublished.

The cover bears a note by Charles Neate, stating that the manuscript was a gift to himself from his friend the Author, in July, 1829.

- 1005 MEREDITH (GEORGE, 1828-1909).** Novelist and Poet.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO J. W. PARKER, PUBLISHER AND PRINTER.

2 pp., 8vo. Weybridge, N.D. c. December, 1850.

**£10 10s**

A most interesting early letter written to the publisher of the very rare privately printed first edition of Meredith's poems, the printing of which it concerns.

"I am coming up to town to spend the Christmas and will call on you for the MSS. A literary friend of mine has spoken to a printer about the printing of my volume and the work will be got up so as to be no discredit to your name. I say this presuming my iancy was groundless that you would object to publish it. But if in my last letter I did not thank you for the good sense, proficient, and kindly counsel of your letter to me, be sure it is not thrown away." Etc.

- 1006 MEREDITH (GEORGE).**

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO THE SAME.

4 pp., 12mo. Dover. N.D.

**£6 10s**

An interesting little letter, entirely dealing with his writings.

" . . . I think you may as well send that article (Black Sea & Caspian) to whichever Mag: you think preferable. I don't care which as it doesn't go in to Fraser. I will, as you direct, let you know what subjects I propose writing on, in future. Of course you are more than dosed with Eastern Articles. What you do print are altogether excellent. What say you to an article on the Songs of the Dramatists for next month, about 8 or 10 pages. I have already written part, probably it would be shorter. Also, what say you, this month, to an Ode to H.I.M. Napoleon 3d. which, being here in view of Calais cliffs & Boulogne Lights, I am beginning to revolve seriously." Etc.

1007 **MONMOUTH** (ANNE SCOTT, DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUGH). Wife of the Duke of Monmouth, natural son of King Charles II.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (INITIALS) TO THE DUCHESS OF LAUDERDALE.

1 page, 4to. Whitehall, 7th February, N.Y.

**£4 18s**

Interesting letter to the Duchess of Lauderdale, saying that:—

“The Duke of Monmouth will never fail to do anie service in his power to anie that belongs to you.”

1008 **MOORE** (GEORGE, 1852-1933). Novelist.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO MRS. WINIFRED EDWARDS.

2 pp., 4to. (Bournemouth, 17th June, 1931). With addressed envelope.

**£4 4s**

Referring to the forthcoming publication of his book “Aphrodite in Aulis.”

“. . . I got a letter from Mr. Evans saying he had re-read Aphrodite in Aulis which is in itself assuring, but I am afraid the book has been kept back too long. Do not tell Mr. Edwards I’m anxious, timorous, pessimistic; he knows my mentality.” Etc.

1009 **MOORE** (SIR JOHN, 1761-1809). Famous General. Killed at Corunna.

DOCUMENT SIGNED ADDRESSED TO A. H. KENNEDY, COMMISSARY-GENERAL TO THE FORCES.

1 page, folio. Flemish Roads, 2nd July, 1808.

**£1 10s**

Ordering seventeen pounds to be paid to Brig.-Gen. John Sontag for travelling expenses incurred whilst on the King’s service.

1010 **MORE** (HANNAH, 1745-1833). Dramatist and Religious Writer.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO REV. THOMAS HAWEIS, THE FATHER OF THE SOUTH SEAS MISSION.

2 pp., 8vo. Great Pulteney Street (1811).

**£1 1s**

Referring to Mr. Horne’s intended visit to Lambeth (probably to the Archbishop).

“. . . I who am not sanguine . . . am too apt to suspect these promising appearances, I therefore think it right to be quite silent on this head.”

1011 **MORLAND** (GEORGE, 1763-1804). Famous Painter.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO A RELATIVE.

1½ pp., 4to. St. Omers, 30th October, 1785. (Slight damage to one line).

**£18 18s**

An interesting letter, giving an account of his visit to France, and expressing his opinion of Rubens’ “Descent from the Cross.”

“. . . This day I went to visit the Cathedral, and see the famous picture

**Morland (George)**—continued.

by Rubens, the Descent from the Cross, tis going to ruin as fast as possible (as are all the other pictures for want of a good oiling and a varnish); tis a very fine picture, one of the best I ever saw in my time. . . . They shew many reliks, as the soul of St. Omer, in a large silver box &c. . . . I keep the best of company here, marquiss's &c. and if I had the colours, I might paint like smoke." Etc.

- 1012 MURCHISON (SIR RODERICK I.: 1792-1871).** Geologist.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO CAPTAIN IRMINGER.

3 pp., 8vo. Belgrave Square, 28th February, 1867.

**15s**

Introducing Mr. Edward Whymper who was bound for Northern Greenland where he made valuable geological discoveries.

## PERMIT FOR AMERICAN VESSELS TO TRADE WITH FRANCE.

- 1013 NAPOLEON I.** (1769-1821). Emperor of the French.

DOCUMENT SIGNED "N."

2 pp., folio. St. Cloud, 14th April, 1813. With impressed seal. **£35**

A very interesting document, signed by Napoleon, giving permission to a French trading house to allow an American vessel to introduce into France certain Colonial wares, providing that French articles of equal value are exported.

- 1014 NAPOLEON I.**

LETTER SIGNED "N." TO BERTHIER.

2 pages, 4to. Dresden, 1st September, 1813.

**£31 10s**

Giving instructions about drafting reports of actions for the newspaper "Moniteur."

"Je vous renvoie différent rapports sur les événemens qui ont en lieu; faites-en faire l'analyse pour la mettre dans le Moniteur. En général, il est convenable qu'après chaque affaire, l'état-major public, sinon les rapports, du moins leurs extraits, en les fesant précéder de la phrase, 'Le Général un tel mande que'—Les Bulletins n'en sont que des esquisses et ne donnent pas par conséquent assez de détails. D'ailleurs, on sait généralement aujourd'hui que c'est moi qui les fait, et il ne peut pas être dans ma manière de faire de donner beaucoup de louanges: la publication de ces rapports ou de leur analyses sera donc le moyen de satisfaire la juste ambition qu'ont les officiers de voir paraître leurs noms. Il importe d'y nommer tous ceux dont les généraux auront fait mention. Je désire que vous m'envoyiez aujourd'hui ce travail. Si vous pouvez le faire pour les affaires de Löwenberg, cela sera convenable. Les généraux ne pourront pas se plaindre, puisque les faits seront présentés par eux-mêmes, et cela les encouragera à faire exactement leurs rapports. Vous pourrez diviser votre travail en deux parties; la première sera intitulée: 'Extraits des rapports des généraux commandant des corps ou des expéditions, depuis la reprise des hostilités jusqu'au 25 aout,' et la seconde: 'Extraits des mêmes rapports du 25 aout au 1<sup>er</sup> Septembre.' "

Hostilities had recommenced after the armistice of Pleisswitz, which, following on the retreat from Moscow, struck a mortal blow at the power of Napoleon, the armistice being merely made use of to gain time for reinforcements to arrive.

## 1015 NAPOLEON I.

AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE "NAPOL" ON THE MARGIN OF A LETTER SIGNED BY THE DUC DE FELTRE.

1½ pages, folio. 20th March, 1812.

£12 10s

The Duc de Feltre proposes that Brigadier-Generals Menard and Storm de Grave, be sent to join the army of Portugal, which the Emperor approves.

## NELSON PROMISES TO HELP STUART AT MINORCA.

## 1016 NELSON (HORATIO, LORD, 1758-1805). Famous Admiral.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES STUART.

3 pp., 4to. Palermo, 7th January, 1799.

£35

An extremely fine letter of very great importance written from Palermo whilst employed in aiding the Neapolitans against the French. Nelson speaks with disgust of the "battle" between the 50,000 Neopolitan men under the Austrian general Mack and the 12,000 French, when the former bolted almost without firing a shot; referring to the possibility of a truce and the forming of a Republic under French protection.

Nelson mentions that he is endeavouring to bring matters to a close both in Egypt and Malta, and promises to "fly" to the help of Stuart, who was with the British forces in Minorca, even though the King and Queen of Sicily desired him "not to leave them."

Six months later, however, Nelson, deeply infatuated with Lady Hamilton, refused to accept any orders which would separate him from her, and deliberately disobeyed the instructions of Lord Keith, the commander-in-chief, when ordered to leave Naples to save Minorca.

"Although I would not think the Neapolitans to be a Nation of Warriors yet it was not possible to believe that a Kingdom with 50,000 Troops and good looking young men could have been over-run by 12,000 men without anything which could be called a Battle, certainly not 100 Neapolitans have been killed but such things are, if I am not dreaming. Poor Mack came on board the Vang<sup>d</sup>. on the 23rd, my heart bled for him he is worn to a shadow. . . . The nobles of Naples, I speak as the Queen tells me, are endeavouring to negotiate a truce or peace with the French and that they have offered to exclude the present King from the throne and to form a Republic under French Protection, there is another Party who wish that the Duke of Parma's son who is married to a Spanish princess should be king under French and Spanish protection, how it will end God only knows. . . . I feel very much my dear General for your situation in the invaluable possession which your excellent judgment placed under the Dominion of His Majesty and believe me that I shall have the greatest pleasure in doing everything you can wish me. . . . The Vanguard is at Palermo their Sicilian Majesties desiring me not to leave them, but the moment you want me I fly to your assistance." Etc.

1017 **NELSON (HORATIO, LORD).**

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO THE SAME.

2 pp., 4to. Palermo, 16th February, 1799.

£21

Written to Stuart, who was with the British forces at Minorca, Nelson refers to the treachery of the Neapolitans and his fear that Messina, "the key of Sicily," will be given up to the French without a shot; he very delicately suggests that Stuart sends him 1,000 English troops.

In reading this letter one feels the enormous influence which Lady Hamilton exerted over Nelson. It is obvious that he would go to any lengths to be near her. Knowing that Stuart needed all his forces to guard against a possible French attack he indirectly hints that troops should be sent from Minorca to save Sicily; so influenced was he by his passion for Emma that in the following July he even refused to go to Minorca on the express orders of his commander-in-chief.

"What a state we are in here, without Troops and the Enemy at the door, for although there are 4,000 Neapolitan regular troops, they are not to be trusted, 13,000 Sicilian troops are raising, and 26,000 Militia, but I fear before they are got together the active French will get possession of Messina the Key of Sicily, there is a good Citadel and might be defended for a very long time but there is such treachery that probably it will be given without a shot. I know my dear Sir your situation at Minorca and I regret that you cannot I fear send here and save us, for 1,000 English troops in the Citadel of Messina would I am convinced save Sicily. I dare not urge such a thing but having ventured to mention this subject, I leave it to your excellent judgement." Etc.

1018 **NELSON (HORATIO, LORD).**

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO THE SAME.

1 page, 4to. Palermo, 19th January, 1799.

£7 10s

Concerning the state of affairs in Naples and the establishment of the "Parthenopeian Republic."

The French, meeting with no serious opposition, and indeed welcomed by an influential faction of the people, took possession of Naples and established the "Vesuvian," or, as it was also called, the "Parthenopeian Republic."

"The new order of things is pretty near settled at Naples, and I believe the whole Kingdom will soon be called the Parthenope Republic. I wish it may not shake the Monarchy of this Island. The Emperor will repent his unhappy conduct when too late." Etc.

## 1019 [NELSON (HORATIO, LORD).]

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED BY W. BRIDGE CONCERNING NELSON'S VICTORY AT COPENHAGEN.

5 pp., 4to. 21st April, 1801.

£2 10s

An important letter regarding Nelson's victory at Copenhagen, and as to the proposed peerage to be conferred upon him.

"Accept my most heartfelt congratulations on the Glorious Victory (to which you so essentially contributed) obtained over the Flotilla and Batteries at Copenhagen. The hero of the Nile again shone forth in all His Glory. What a great man. . . . I was alarmed at the long suspension of Hostilities, but my astonishment on reading this State Paper, for so it must be called, is beyond my powers to express. In my humble opinion it would have been better that you should never have attempted what you have attained, than to have thrown away your advantages in such a miserable and disgraceful manner. God send that Government may not satisfy it. If they do, all your exploits & the blood that has been spilt & the brave men that have been lost to their country, their relations & friends are thrown away." Etc.

Nelson's services during this campaign were rewarded with the title of viscount, but neither then nor afterwards was there any direct recognition of the Battle of Copenhagen, for which, as he always maintained, he and his brothers in arms ought to have been thanked by parliament, and by the City of London. The omission caused him much annoyance, and more than a year after he declined to dine with the lord mayor and sheriffs while the wrong done to "those who fought under his command" remained unredressed.

## 1020 NEWMAN (JOHN HENRY, 1801-1890). Cardinal.

FIVE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO SIR HENRY COLE.

13 pp., 12mo and 8vo. 1877-1880.

ALSO A PRINTED PAMPHLET "MR. KINGSLEY AND DR. NEWMAN. A CORRESPONDENCE ON THE QUESTION WHETHER DR. NEWMAN TEACHES THAT TRUTH IS NO VIRTUE?" 1864. AND A COPY OF NEWMAN'S "TRACTS FOR THE TIMES," No. 90, 1841.

£10 10s

An interesting collection of Newman material on his controversy with Mr. Charles Kingsley, which resulted in the latter's celebrated pamphlet "What, then, does Dr. Newman mean?"

1021 **NEWTON** (JOHN, 1725-1807). Divine and friend of Cowper, the Poet.

TWENTY-FIVE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO  
REV. THOMAS HAWEIS.

70 pp., folio and 4to. Liverpool, 7th January, 1763, to 26th February, 1764.

ALSO AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT DESCRIBING A DREAM.

3½ pp., folio. 12th February, 1753.

£125

A long and interesting series of letters written by Newton before his appointment to the curacy of Olney.

While living at Liverpool, Whitefield, whom he had already met in London, arrived there, and Newton became his enthusiastic disciple. Wesley also visited the town and a lasting friendship was formed. He then resolved to take up ministerial work, but was undecided whether to become an independent minister or a clergyman of the Church of England. His application for holy orders on a title in Yorkshire was refused by the Archbishop of York in 1758, but in 1760 he was in charge of an independent congregation at Warwick, and in 1763, was brought by Dr. Haweis to the notice of Lord Dartmouth, the young evangelical nobleman. The following year Newton was ordained priest, his earliest charge being the curacy of Olney, in Lord Dartmouth's patronage.

These letters, which are addressed to the Rev. Thomas Haweis, deal at great length with his research work in connection with a history of the church which he had undertaken at Haweis' suggestion.

Newton refers to Haweis' removal from the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, on account of his Methodist sympathies, and in reply to Haweis' enquiry as to whether he would be ordained if offered, Newton expresses his willingness, but states his indecision as to joining the Church of England or the dissenters.

In the last letter of this series, dated 26th February, 1764, Newton asks Haweis to thank Lord Dartmouth on his behalf.

" . . . This reminds me of your question, Whether I would embrace a favourable opportunity of ordination if offered. I answer, 1. My desires towards the Ministry in general are as warm as ever. I seek this honour of the Lord by daily prayer, yet as there was something very providential in my former disappointments & I can now see that tho' my intention was right in the main, I acted then too much in my own spirit, I would wait with resignation, & not stir without such an opening as should seem plainly to be the Lord's providing, both to myself & to my spiritual friends. 2. I am not so particularly engaged to any denomination, but that if a clear call on the Dissenters side was first to offer I would accept it." Etc.

" . . . I therefore empower & entreat you Sir to answer for me, I am willing to accept of ordination bona fide in the established church, in any place or character which the Lord shall point out, & upon any terms that will provide

(Continued over)

**Newton (John)—continued.**

honest bread, its being brown will be no material objection. For the views & sentiments with which I should engage I may refer to my first letter.

"I suppose the Clergyman who signed my former testimonials will not be at all unwilling to repeat them, as I have taken no steps of a public nature since I came from Warwick, & am not altogether disrespected by the people of Liverpool in general. But upon a supposition of any unforeseen difficulty, would it be insurmountable! I should be sorry to have a new design of this sort noised abroad again, unless I was sure of succeeding. For to be continually changing my views, might give offence & grief even to many of my Christian Friends—now I cannot apply for testimonials, but the whole affair will be spread over the County in a few days. I have the old testimonials by me, authenticated by the Bishop of Chester, if these could be accepted, I should be glad for many reasons to keep the affair (if opportunity should ever offer) a profound secret in Liverpool till the very crisis. But this is only talk. I shall comply with your directions in all things."

" . . . . You perhaps remember the answer I made when you asked if I still retained a desire for Ordination in the Establishment soon after that, you hinted some possible views that way, & I professed my readiness to accept whatever should offer.

"Since that time & indeed before it I have been much sollicited by a few who love the Gospel in Liverpool, & by many of my friends in Yorkshire & other places, to avail myself of my present situation & as I was not by principle attached to any particular name or form, to attempt to open the preaching of the Gospel as an independent.

"In this case several ministers in Yorkshire, men who have been eminently useful at the head of Independent congregations, tho' some of the Methodist stock originally, such as Mr. Edwards of Leeds, Knight of Halifax, Warhurst of Manchester, these with others would be ready to come & break the ice, by keeping up a course of preaching for some months to raise a congregation & thus to open a way for my appearance.

"The main difficulty occurring in this scheme was for a place to meet in, but as the Lord has given me many friends among his people, some of whom are able as well as willing to promote his cause I have imagined that what with the concurrence of the Ministers with their people & other of my acquaintance, I should have been able to raise a principal part of the money that would be needed & especially if my friends in London should approve & recommend the attempt." Etc.

"The question in your last. How my affairs stand respecting Orders, came apropos, for yesterdays post brought me a letter which gives me occasion of writing to you particularly on that subject. I enclose it to you, as I believe it will give you an agreeable Idea of the unaffected simplicity & good sense of the writer who is of the Presbyterian Denomination on the borders of this county towards Yorkshire, & almost the only one in these parts who has escaped the general shipwreck of the faith once delivered to the saints. You will perceive it is a second letter upon the subject & if I mistake not I intimated something of the former of the two in my last. I apprehended some restrictions proposed which would not have been agreeable as coming from the people.

" . . . Will you blame me for thus fluctuating between the Church & Dissenters? I really cannot help it. You know how far & in what sense I prefer the Establishment. I allow your observation that those who can conscientiously & have opportunity do well to joyn on that side. But with respect to myself I am always afraid when I think seriously of it, lest my compliance should involve me in some inconveniences & straiten my hands, if not in some degree impeach that integrity of character which I wish to preserve. It is true my objections are not great, a few expressions here & there in the Liturgy, especially in the Baptismal & burial offices, but while these few things are really contrary to my judgment, ought I to declare that I assent examina to the whole & every part? The character of a Clergyman is more generally respectable than that of a Dissenting teacher & would probably open me a larger acquaintance especially with persons of rank;

" . . . You will be pleased to present my most respectful thanks to Lord D. for his kind intention on my behalf, & let him know that however the Lord should dispose of me, I shall ever retain a deep sense of his goodness, & make it my constant study & prayer, that I may act answerable to my obligations. As to the difficulties on your side of the land respecting my admission you are the best judge. But I imagine the requisite Testimonial from the Clergy here will not be hard to obtain." Etc.

1022 **NEWTON** (JOHN).

ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF TWO HYMNS  
BY NEWTON.

"WHEN MY SHEPHERD MY SAVIOUR IS NEAR," consisting of five verses of eight lines each on 1 page, folio.

"TIS PAST—THE DREADFUL STORMY NIGHT," comprising eight verses of four lines each on 1 page, folio.

ALSO THE CONCLUDING PORTION OF A LETTER FROM NEWTON TO HAWEIS, IN WHICH NEWTON WRITES OUT TWO HYMNS BY THE LATE MR. BYRAM, OF MANCHESTER.

4 pp., 4to.

£35

The two Hymns by Newton are printed in the "Olney Hymns." They differ slightly from the printed version.

## BRASENOSE COLLEGE AND THE HOBY CONTROVERSY.

1023 **NOWELL** (ALEXANDER, 1507-1602). Dean of St. Paul's. Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford.

THREE DOCUMENTS DEALING WITH THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN SIR EDWARD HOBY AND BRASENOSE COLLEGE. TWO OF THESE ARE SIGNED BY ALEXANDER NOWELL, THE OTHER BY THOMAS SINGLETON, WILLIAM TOWNLEY AND WILLIAM SINGLETON.

Together 3 pp., folio. 1593-4.

£31 10s

Three important documents dealing with the case between Brasenose College, Oxford, and Sir Edward Hoby.

The first document, dated 12th February, 1593, and signed by Alexander Nowell, Richard Harries and Thomas Singleton, states that the arrears of rent due to Brasenose College by Sir Edward Hoby, for the Manor of Upberry and the parsonage of Gillingham, must be paid.

The remaining two documents dated 10th July, 1594, signed by Alexander Nowell, Thomas Singleton, Zachary Allen, William Townley, and 3rd August, 1594, signed Thomas Singleton and William Townley, acknowledge the receipt of £168 13s. 4d. and £41 respectively from Sir Edward Hoby.

Alexander Nowell had attended Queen Elizabeth's Free School at Myddleton, to which she gave £20 yearly, out of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, for the stipends of schoolmaster and usher, and appointed thirteen scholars to be chosen from the school for King's Hall, and Brasenose College, Oxford.

(Continued over)

**Nowell** (Alexander)—*continued*.

Nowell purchased the manor of Upberry and the parsonage of Gillingham, which he presented to the Queen, who gave the property to Brasenose College for the imbursement of her scholars. The lease, which was charged at 5 marks and eight score and eight quarters of malt annually, had come into the hands of Sir Edward Hoby, who refused to pay any such rent, as “the college, being a body incorporate hath no hands.” For two years the Dean and the college unsuccessfully appealed to the Lord Treasurer and the Lord Chamberlain, and were then compelled to apply to the Privy Council, who referred the Dean to the Lord Chief Justice, who decided the rent and arrears must be paid. Sir Edward was still obstinate, and eventually it was necessary to make a supplication to the Queen, and it was finally agreed that Hoby should pay off the arrears by instalments.

“ May it please your honorable Lordshippes to be advertised, that ye hearing of ye cause betwene Sr Edward Hobie, knight, and ye principall & scholars of Brasennose Colledge in Oxforde, concerninge ye paymt of ye rent of 8xx 8 quarters of mault reserved in ye lease, by ye wch Sr Edward holdeth ye manor of Upberie & psonage of Gyllingham in ye countie of Kente, yearly to be payd, was by your honorable LL. comitted to ye hearing of my L. cheife Justice, then Attorney General, & to her Maties Attorney generall, then Solicitor about ye begininge of May last past.

“ Now ye XIII<sup>th</sup> of February followinge, that is, above three qters of ye yeare after, ye L. cheife Justice, & her Maties Attorney generall, do send their opinion unto your good LL. that the said yearly rent . . . wth all ye arrerages are by lawe to be paid. . . .

“ But lest ye schole so lately by her Matie grately founded (wherein neare two hundredth scholars are taught) for lacke of ye stipends due to ye scholemr & husher should be dissolved: & her Maties XIII<sup>th</sup> poore scholars should be destitute of their exhibition & ye principall & fellowes of ye said Colledge, who had but XIIIId weekly apeece, by ye olde fundation should lacke ye amendmt of their comons, Alexandr Nowell Deane of Paules, who hath of his brothers money, and his owne, layde out above two thousand mks in ye purchasing of ye said landes and buyldinge of ye schole howse in Myddleton in ye Countie of Lancaster wth lodgings for ye schole Mr and husher, of stone, in her Maties name, hath also lent unto ye said principall, and fellowes of ye said Colledge to ye payment of all ye said duties, by ye space of these years, all that he is able to make or borowe, beinge utterly unable to indure any longer.” Etc.

**1024 NOYES** (ALFRED, born 1880). Poet and Author.

“ THE SIN OF PRINCE ELADANE. A STORY DRAMA OF BRITISH LIFE.” AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF THIS STORY IN BLANK VERSE.

Extending to 72 pp., 4to. Bound in linen boards.

£7 10s

**1025 PASTEUR** (LOUIS, 1822-1895). Eminent French Chemist.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED (ON CORRESPONDENCE CARD) TO JULES VERCHEL.

12mo. 31st December, 1885.

£6 6s

Sending New Year greetings and concluding, “ Je suis à la 136 personne traitée pour la rage.”

1026 **PERCY** (THOMAS, 1729-1811). Bishop of Dromore. Poet.

NINE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO GEORGE ANST.

27 pp., 4to. Dromore, 1801-1803.

With Two Enclosures mentioned by Percy in his letters.

ALSO AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED FROM PERCY'S DAUGHTER, MRS. BARBARA ISTED, CONGRATULATING ANST ON HIS SECOND MARRIAGE.

1½ pp., 4to. Deal, 17th November, 1803.

£10 10s

An interesting collection of letters from Bishop Percy showing the zeal with which he discharged the duties of his office as regards the poor and distressed. He refers to the illness of his correspondent's wife, and eventually her death, and invites Anst to visit the Percys in Ireland, assuring him that he need have no fear of Bonaparte's invading Dromore.

"The enclosed Certificates signed by a respectable Physician, and the Curate & Church wardens of Dromore, all men of credit, and an affidavit sworn before a worthy magistrate the Rev. Tho. Beatty, who is also my Vicar General, will explain the case which is whether a poor pensioner of the Chest at Chatham, can be excused his personal appearance in case of extreme illness (which I am assured is the case) without forfeiting his pension." Etc.

"I lose no time in expressing the sincere concern it gave me to hear of the loss you have sustained by the death of my cousin your amiable consort. . . . Come & spend some time with me. I have no thoughts of leaving Dromore this year. I flatter myself you wd. find this a most agreeable Retreat . . . and allow me to add, that whatever invasions Buonaparte shd. meditate, there is no part of the Empire more secure than this part of Ireland. It is chiefly peopled by loyal colonists from England and Scotland and our coast being on the Irish Channel nearly opposite to the Isle of man, no French ships would venture into narrow Straits where they would be caught as in a net." Etc.

1027 **PETER THE GREAT** (1672-1725). Emperor of Russia.

AUTOGRAPH MEMORANDUM.

½-page, folio.

£5 5s

Of special interest as it refers to the building of ships.

(Trans.) :—"The Ship 'Standarte': 24 cannons, 8 Pounds. Three Ships, 54 cannons in each; the lower 18 Pounders the upper 8 Pounders; fore and aft 4 Pounders. The above mentioned ships may be on the sea in June."

DISMISSAL OF DR. O'MEARA AS MEDICAL ATTENDANT ON NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.

1028 **PLAMPIN** (ROBERT, 1762-1834). Vice-Admiral. Commander-in-Chief in Ireland. Relieved Malcolm as Commander-in-Chief at the St. Helena Station.

SIX AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED ADDRESSED TO LORD MELVILLE.

11 pp., 4to. St. Helena, 22nd July, 1818, to 11th April, 1819.

£10 10s

An important collection dealing with the dismissal of O'Meara  
(Continued over)

**Plampin** (Robert)—*continued.*

from St. Helena, and enclosing copies of some twenty letters of Sir Hudson Lowe, O'Meara, etc.

"I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 16 May on the subject of Mr. O'Meara's removal from Longwood to which I shall pay all due attention wherever the Governor shall determine on carrying into effect his instructions on that head.

"It was very gratifying to me to find that my conduct in co-operating with Sir Hudson Lowe, had obtained your Lordship's approbation. Altho' I am aware that the whole of Mr. O'Meara's conduct will be fully detail'd by Sir H. Lowe to Lord Bathurst, I nevertheless deem it right to trouble your Lordship with the enclosed particulars respecting his conduct, which more immediately regard myself as the Naval Commander in chief, that your Lordship may be prepar'd against any misrepresentations of his—and I trust my conduct with respect to Mr. O'Meara will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

"I yesterday receiv'd a communication from Sir Hudson Lowe, that Mr. O'Meara was dismissed from Longwood, but that he should have occasion to communicate with him until Monday; this morning Mr. O'Meara call'd to acquaint me he was no longer on duty at Longwood, and that he came to receive my orders; I desir'd him to be inform'd that I should order him to be discharg'd from the Conquerer to-morrow, and direct Capt. Wright to receive him on board the Griffon for a passage to England, and that she would probably sail on Tuesday, he desir'd to know if he might remain on shore that time, to settle his Bills, which was answered in the affirmative; soon after Mr. O'Meara was gone, the Governor called upon me to represent what had been his conduct, on receiving his instructions to quit Longwood yesterday evening, saying he now found it requisite to send Mr. O'Meara immediately off the Island, and in a short time after Sir Hudson Lowe left me, he sent me by Sir Thos. Reade, the official documents on the subject, copies of which I have the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information; I in consequence gave directions that a boat should be order'd by telegraph from the Griffon, to take off Mr. O'Meara, whenever a request should come from the Adjutant General's office for that purpose, and Mr. O'Meara was consequently embark'd on board the Griffon this afternoon, and discharg'd from the books of H<sup>s</sup>. M<sup>s</sup>. Ship Conquerer." Etc.

1029 **POPE** (ALEXANDER, 1688-1744). Poet.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO FORTESCUE.

1 page, 8vo. (1743).

£35

Written only one year before his death, and whilst he was suffering from the effects of fever.

" . . . I have not dined this long while, so as to be fit for any man's table or foot. I am not yet free from a Fever, and yet must be carryd in a Coach to-morrow to London, to be ye nearer the doctor. If you could as well take ye air this way, I wd. get you a chicken and enjoy here what I wish I cd. there, an hour or two of yr. Company." Etc.

1030 **PRIOR** (MATTHEW, 1664-1721). Poet and Diplomatist.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO MR. MARTEN.

1 page, folio. Wimpole, 6th October, 1720.

£8 8s

Concerning a law affair relating to Down Hall, Prior's Essex estate, thanking Marten for what he had done in connection with the case, stating that John Morley, Agent and Land Jobber of Halstead, Essex, being in town, would make a verbal expression of his obligation.

A vivacious sketch of Morley's character forms the staple theme of Prior's diverting ballad of "Down Hall."

- 1031 **RAEBURN** (SIR HENRY, 1756-1823). Famous Portrait Painter. "The Scottish Reynolds." Painted almost every celebrated contemporary of note.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED.

1½ pp., 4to. Cecil Street, 9th June, 1810.

£5 5s

" . . . I shall be the bearer of this myself in the hope of finding you, but should I be so unlucky as miss you, I beg if you return early enough you will write to your friend Mr. Ramsey; . . . at all events I shall see him on my arrival and tell him of your kind enquiries after him, and the friendly manner in which you mention him." Etc.

A FAMOUS ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

- 1032 **RICHMOND** (CHARLES LENNOX, 1st DUKE OF, 1672-1723). Natural Son of Charles II by the Duchess of Portsmouth.

THE ORIGINAL MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT SIGNED BY THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, ON THE OCCASION OF THE FAMOUS ROMANTIC BOY AND GIRL MARRIAGE OF HIS SON CHARLES (AFTERWARDS 2nd DUKE) TO LADY SARA, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM EARL OF CADOGAN.

3 pp., folio. Sealed and dated from the Hague, 11th December, 1719. £5 5s

This, one of the most famous of boy and girl marriages, was arranged between the parents to satisfy a debt of honour due from the Duke of Richmond to the Earl of Cadogan and which the former was unable to pay. The following extract from "The Galaxy" graphically describes the incidents of this extraordinary marriage, and the romantic meeting and falling in love of the young couple many years subsequently, they not having seen each other since their wedding day.

"At the gaming table, whilst at the Hague, the Duke of Richmond, incurred a debt of honour to Lord Cadogan, which he was unable to pay, and it was agreed that his son, a lad of fifteen, who bore the title of Earl of March, should marry the still younger daughter of Lord Cadogan. The boy was sent for from school, and the girl from the nursery: a clergyman was in attendance, and the children were told that they were to be married on the spot. The girl had nothing to say; the boy cried out 'They are surely not going to marry me to that dowdy.' But married they were. A post-chaise was at the door, the bridegroom was packed off with his tutor to make the grand tour, and the bride sent back to her mother. Lord March remained abroad for several years, after which he returned to London, a well-educated, handsome young man, but in no haste to meet his wife, whom he had never seen except upon the occasion of their hasty marriage. So he tarried in London to amuse himself. One night at the opera his attention was attracted to a beautiful young lady in the boxes. 'Who is that?' he asked of a gentleman beside him. 'You must be a stranger in London,' was the reply, 'not to know the toast of the town, the beautiful Lady March.' The Earl went straight to the box, announced himself, and claimed his bride. The two fell in love with each other on the spot, and lived long and happily together: and when the husband died she also died of a broken heart within a few months."

(Continued over)

**Richmond** (Charles Lennox, 1st Duke of)—*continued.*

By this Marriage Settlement, dated a week after the marriage, the Duke acknowledges to have received from the Earl of Cadogan the sum of Five Thousand Pounds (apparently the amount of the unpaid gambling debt) part of the marriage portion of Twenty thousand pounds, and in consideration thereof he undertakes to pay his son Charles £250 p.a., but should his son die before the consummation of the marriage to Lady Sara, then the said sum of Five thousand pounds was to be repaid to the Earl.

Endorsed is also a separate Deed by Anne, Duchess of Richmond, confirming the Settlement.

- 1033 **ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR** (FREDERICK S., EARL, 1832-1914). Field Marshal.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO CLEMENT WALDRON.

2½ pp., 8vo. Mandalay, Burma, 18th February, 1892. £1 12s 6d

Written whilst commanding the army in Burma, and referring to his having been raised to the Peerage.

"I was delighted to hear . . . that my Llandaff friends are pleased at the honour that has been conferred on me.

"Time and climate have treated me fairly well. I find I can go through a long day as well as the youngest man on my staff."

- 1034 **ROBESPIERRE** (MAXIMILIAN M. I. DE, 1758-1794). Famous French Revolutionary Dictator. Inaugurated the Reign of Terror, guillotined 1794.

DOCUMENT SIGNED BY ROBESPIERRE.

1 page, 4to. 3 floréal, an 2.

ALSO SIGNED BY B. BARERE, L. N. M. CARNOT AND J. BILLAUD-VARENNE. £17 10s

Requesting that Citizen Thouart may be employed as formerly.

- 1035 **ROMAINE** (WILLIAM, 1714-1795). Divine. Supporter of Whitefield and Chaplain to Lady Huntingdon.

3 AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED, TWO TO THOMAS HAWEIS, "THE FATHER OF THE SOUTH SEAS MISSION" AND ONE TO MRS. WORDSWORTH (LATER MRS. HAWEIS).

5 pp., 4to and folio. 1764-1791.

£10 10s

Regarding the difficulty of obtaining Episcopal Ordination for the two young men whom Haweis had arranged to send on a Mission to the South Seas. Both the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury refused to ordain them on the ground that they had not been to the University, and the young men flatly refused to go. Haweis was

**Romaine** (William)—continued.

unable to procure other missionaries before the sailing of the "Bounty" on which ship they had received permission to sail, and it was not until five years later that Haweis realised his life's ambition when Captain Wilson of the "Duff" conveyed the first missionaries to Otaheite.

" You mention your being in town June 1. I believe everything will be ready by that time for the voyage of your missionaries. Their passage is obtained. What I was doubtful of is now certain, & what I was certain of is now doubtful. The Bishop of London has refused to ordain them, but Mr. Wilberforce will try them again. I have had a great deal of fatigue in attending on great men, but I repent not." Etc.

" . . . I find there is a private ship going to ye South Seas, but not yet ready: a person concerned in her promised me a passage for missionaries, which Mr. Grant says will be infinitely preferable to a Kings ship. On this account you need not hurry your friends, but leave them in Mr. Spencers hands, committing them to the care & teaching of our almighty head. You will see ye Bishops answer. He absolutely refuses me; & Mr. Wilberforce has engaged to talk with him on ye subject."

1036 **ROMNEY** (GEORGE, 1734-1802). Painter.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO HIS SON, REV. JOHN ROMNEY.

3 pp., 4to. Paris, 1790.

**£16 16s**

Written whilst on a visit to Paris and mentioning his portrait of Prince William and the admiration of the Prince of Wales for a picture of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

" . . . Paris is quiet, tho they are very apprehensive that our preparations for war are against them. The news just arrived from Spain will I hope stop that apprehension, it is, they wish for peace. . . . I knew it would give much pleasure to hear Prince William has sat to me, and that the Prince of Wales has been at my house and admired a new picture of Mrs. Fitzbert and told me he would sit to me when he returned from Brighton." Etc.

## ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT POEMS.

1037 **ROSSETTI** (CHRISTINA G., 1830-1894). Poet.

ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPTS OF THREE POEMS:

" A BALLAD OF BODING." Consisting of 218 lines on 11 pp.,

4to.

" MARIANA." 4 verses of four lines each on 1 page, 4to.

" DE PROFUNDIS." 4 verses of four lines each on 1 page, 4to.

**£63**

Three very fine manuscript poems. We append below a few lines from each.

## A BALLAD OF BODING.

" There are sleeping dreams & waking dreams:  
What seems is not always as it seems.

I looked out of my window in the sweet new morning,  
And there I saw three barges went sailing toward the East:

The first had sails like fire,

The next like glittering wire,

But sackcloth were the sails of the last;

And all the crews made music, & two had spread a feast.

(Continued over)

**Rossetti** (Christina G.)—continued.

The first choir breathed in flutes  
 And fingered soft guitars :  
 The second won from lutes  
 Harmonious chords & jars,  
 With drums for stormy bars :  
 But the third was all of harpers & scarlet trumpeters,  
 Notes of triumph, then  
 An alarm again,  
 As for onset, as for victory, rallies, stirs,  
 Peace at last & glory to the vanquishers.” Etc.

The first verse of “ Mariana ” reads :

“ Not for me marring or making,  
 Not for me giving or taking,  
 I love my Love & he loves not me,  
 I love my Love & my heart is breaking.” Etc.

“ De Profundis ” commences :

“ Oh why is heaven built so far,  
 Oh why is earth set so remote?  
 I cannot reach the nearest star  
 That hangs afloat.” Etc.

1038 **ROSSETTI** (DANTE GABRIEL, 1828-1882). Poet and Painter.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO E. GAMBART, PRINT PUBLISHER.

4 full pp., 8vo. Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, 28th April, 1864. £5 5s

A long letter concerning the sale, to his correspondent, of three of his pictures and as to other pictures, including “ Ophelia ”; further as to his reasons for not joining the Water Colour Society, in connection with which he mentions Ruskin. He also claims to have originated a style of painting.

“ I find I shall not be able to send you the 3 drawings before Monday, when therefore my messenger will bring them & receive the cheque. . . . I should not usually be offering you a smaller drawing at all, but am needing a sum of 150 guineas just now, and could easily obtain more than this for 2 larger drawings alone by sending them to private purchasers, only this would cause delay. . . .

“ Mr. Mitchell, of Bradford, was here this morning and commissioned me for an oil picture. . . . I told him that the 2 he saw here (‘ Roman de la Rose ’ and ‘ Ophelia ’) would probably be coming to you; and on his enquiry, I told him what price I ask amateurs for such drawings—viz., 100 guineas each; so you should not certainly ask less than this on them. . . .

“ I know all that is to be said as to the advantage to me of joining the Old Water Colour Society; but I declined doing so some years ago, when Ruskin offered me his influence, on the ground, which I still adhere to, that I would not on any account become ticketed as a water-colour painter wholly, or even chiefly.

“ Certainly it may now become additionally advisable in some respects for me to do so, when painters whose works resemble mine are joining the Society one by one. But I must trust to the fact, which I and some others know, that I painted in the style which I originated, for years, when no works at all resembled mine except my own, to retain still perhaps some claims which may counterbalance their greater publicity.

“ I intend to collect all my works I can get together for exhibition by themselves some day, but this may not be for a few years yet, till certain things are finished.”

1039 **ROUSSEAU** (JEAN JACQUES, 1712-1778). Philosopher.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO HIS PUBLISHER.

2½ pp., 4to. Motiers, 22nd April, 1764.

£15 15s

A most interesting letter, the first paragraph of which undoubtedly refers to his "Lettre sur la musique française," in which he declared that the French had no music, and never would have—a statement which so enraged the performers at the Opera that they hanged and burned the author in effigy.

He states that his history of music will be ready by the winter (this was published in Geneva, 1767), and asks for two complete sets of his works, one simply bound, the other more elaborate for presentation to the Library of Yverdun. After "Emile" had been condemned in Paris, Rousseau was warned that he would be arrested if he did not fly. He made for Yverdun in the territory of Bern, and afterwards for Motiers in Neuchâtel.

"Voila, Monsieur, l'exemplaire que vous demandez. Ce n'est pas la seule édition qui ait été faite de cette lettre. M. de Formey l'a aussi fait imprimer il y a plusieurs années dans ses recueils, et M. l'Abbé Trublet par qui le premier j'appris que cette lettre avoir été imprimée, me communica même une exemplaire de cette édition là."

"Je n'ai envoyé aucun opera à l'academie de Musique, et je ne conçois pas d'où peut venir le bruit dont vous me parlez."

"Mon dictionnaire de musique sera prêt cet hiver; mais je vous avoue que je suis rebuté de faire des affaires avec vous."

"Je serais bien aise que vous n'eussiez pas encore fait partir les exemplaires que vous me destinez; parce que je voudrois vous prier d'y joindre les articles suivans."

"1. Je voudrais deux exemplaires complets de tous mes ouvrages, reliés en volumes suivis de puis Tome I, jusqu'à Tome XIII ou XIV car je ne sais pas combien il y en a. L'un de ces exemplaires qui est pour moi, relié soigneusement mais simplement, l'autre un peu plus magnifique dont je voudrois faire présent à la bibliothèque de la Ville d'Yverdun." Etc.

#### RUBENS' ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

1040 [RUBENS] (PETER PAUL, 1577-1640). The eminent Flemish Painter.]

DOCUMENT RELATING TO THE ABOVE.

1 page, folio. 23rd February, 1629.

£10 10s

An interesting bill of charges for the entertainment of the great painter during his stay in England on a diplomatic mission from the King of Spain.

"The charges for the entertainment of Sig. Piere Paulo Rubens, Secretarie and Counselor of State to the King of Spaine by his Maj. expresse commande defraid a Balthazar Gerbiers Esq. his Maj. Servants House. With mons. Brant the said S. Rubens Brother in Law and theire men from the Seventh of December last to the 22 of February 1629."

Enclosed is a letter from the Keeper of the Plantin-Moretus Museum at Antwerp stating that it would be highly desirable if this interesting document could be added to the town of Antwerp's collection of Rubens' records.

(Continued over)

[**Rubens** (Peter Paul)]—continued.

In 1629 Rubens was sent as ambassador to England from the Flemish Court, arriving in London 5th June. He was received with great honour and cordiality, had frequent interviews with the King, and finally brought to a successful issue the missions with which he had been charged. Ambassadors were exchanged between England and Spain, and Rubens, who had three days previously received knighthood at Whitehall, left London on 6th March, 1630, and returned to the Netherlands. Among the works which he painted during his sojourn in England were the ceiling at Whitehall, and "Peace and War," now in the National Gallery.

EXPENSES OF THE PRISONERS IN THE GATE HOUSE AT WESTMINSTER.

**1041 SALISBURY** (ROBERT CECIL, EARL OF, 1563-1612). Statesman. Secured the accession of James VI to the English throne.

DOCUMENT SIGNED BY ROBERT CECIL, EARL OF SALISBURY, ROGER NORTH, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, BARON HUNSDON, BARON BUCKHURST, SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.

1 page, folio. 21st December, 1598.

£5 5s

A very interesting document being an account of expenses in connection with a number of prisoners in the Gatehouse at Westminster. The document is signed by Hugh Parlour, keeper of the Gatehouse, and addressed to the Privy Council, the members of which have appended their signatures at the foot of the account.

The first entry is for expenses in regard to the imprisonment of Christopher Bagshaw, the theologian, who after going to France and becoming a convert to Romanism, came to England to make converts and was arrested for treasonable practices.

Other entries refer to Francisco de Gothoy, "a Spanish Capitaine," Morgnet de Currey "a Portingall," William Hill "a seminaire Preest," etc.

CONCERNING GOETHE'S PORTRAIT.

**1042 SCHILLER** (FRIEDRICH VON, 1759-1805). The famous German Poet.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO THE ENGRAVER, FR. BOLT.

3 pp., 4to. Jena, 7th July, 1796.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. IV).

£35

An extremely interesting letter to Fr. Bolt who had carried out the copperplate frontispiece to the first set of Schiller's famous annual "Der Musen-Almanach."

From this letter it clearly appears that Schiller wished to have a portrait of Goethe as frontispiece for the "Musen-Almanach" of 1797; but this was not used, the Almanach of 1797 having as its frontispiece a figure of Terpsichore engraved by Fr. Bolt.

**Schiller** (Friedrich von)—continued.

(Trans.) :—“ You have embellished my ‘ Musenalmanach ’ for the year ’96 with such a masterly copper-plate engraving, that it would be too great a loss for the Almanach, if its ornamentation were to be entrusted to other hands but yours.

“ I therefore should like to ask you in the name of Mr. Cotta, of Tübingen, who has undertaken its publication, to carry out the design and engraving for this year’s Almanach, and in order to speed up matters, also, if possible, to make the proof from the copper-plate.

“ It is my idea to take as a frontispiece the head of Geheimrat Göthe, which I may be able to procure for you from a new painting. Should this however not be obtainable, we would have to take recourse to the copper-plate by Lips, to which your masterly touch would no doubt give the softness, lightness and grace, which it now lacks.

“ The size will have to be the same or a little smaller than last year’s head of Apollo.

“ As the printing of the Almanach will be ready in the first week of September, and as we ought to begin sending it out on the 15th of the same month, at the very latest, I would urge you to deliver a number of the copper-plate proofs into my hands by the beginning of September.

“ As soon as you will let us have your consent, and fix the price, Mr. Cotta will remit the money from Berlin.”

1043 **SCOTT** (SIR WALTER, 1771-1832). Novelist and Poet.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO “ MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM.”

5½ pp., 4to. Abbotsford, 14th November, N.Y. £10 10s

A long and extremely interesting letter on the question of the Scottish Tories—the landowners, farmers, merchants and manufacturers who comprise the “ pith and marrow of the country.” Also referring to the necessity for modifying the laws by which certain criminals, following ancient custom, are sent to Botany Bay instead of being imprisoned.

“ . . . The landed interest of Scotland are essentially Tories, that is have a strong natural bias to the royal part of the constitution both from hereditary principle, from family pride, from their fear of levelling principles and from their connections with the army & with India. The last is particularly influential for our younger children are as naturally destined for India as our black cattle for England and the number of men who return from that country with fortunes and who are almost all tories tends by their influence and example very much to sustain the same principle. Still this does not prevent the Whigs having great interest in particular counties because there are many little factions and animosities which induce the Tories to vote for Whig candidates in spite of their own political opinions. Thus there will be always a powerful party attached to the Duke of Hamilton in Lanarkshire, to the Duke of Argyle in Argyleshire, to Maule Ramsay in Angus Shire to the Roxburgh family or rather to what is called the *Down-the-Country* interest in Roxburgh Shire which does not at all or even in a great measure depend on political principle but rather on old partialities and animosities of a provincial character derived from ancient connections, clanships & feuds and entirely unconnected with general politics. The late Lord Melville who understood his country perfectly used to shew very great address in preventing the operation of these thwarting and perplexing discrepancies which like currents which run amongst islands are very apt to bear down the influence both of wind and tide. He used to pique himself particularly in forming and maintaining what he called the great Southern league among the principal nobility & men of influence in the South comprehending the great families of Buccleuch, Haddington, Hopeton, Merton, Queensberry & many others. But by the deaths of some, the youth of others and the want of the present Lord Melville’s personal presence amongst them more frequently dissensions are now much more common than they were.” Etc.

"THE LADY OF THE LAKE."

1044 SCOTT (SIR WALTER).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO MR. WILLIAM MILLER,  
THE PUBLISHER.

1½ pp., 4to. Edinburgh, 31st January, 1810.

£7 10s

A very fine letter informing Miller that his poem (*The Lady of the Lake*) is at press, promising to send the earliest notice, etc.

"*The Lady of the Lake*" was published in May and immediately scored a great success.

SUGGESTING SENDING MISSIONARIES TO THE SOUTH SEAS.

1045 SERLE (AMBROSE, 1742-1812). Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. Accompanied the British Army to America, 1776-8.

FOURTEEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO REV.  
THOMAS HAWEIS.

30 pp., 4to. Hampshire, Transport Office, Southampton, 10th  
May, 1791, to 10th February, 1797. £125

Although Serle, who was always interested in religion, spent long periods abroad with the navy, the idea of sending missions "for the conversion of the heathen" strongly appealed to him, and he introduced himself to Thomas Haweis, the Father of the South Seas Mission, and became acquainted with many other active workers connected with the Missionary Society.

In the first of these letters (10th May, 1791) Serle introduces himself to Haweis and goes on to discuss the sending of a mission to the Pacific. He mentions that Captain Wallis, who had discovered the Society Islands, including Otaheite, thus bringing them to European knowledge for the first time, had stated that the language spoken at Otaheite was a dialect of the Malay. Serle also speaks of the purchase or hire of a ship to convey missionaries to the South Seas, and refers to Captain Wilson who greatly eased the minds of the directors of the Society, by putting himself at their disposal, and who took charge of the "Duff" which set out from London 10th August, 1796, arriving the following March, after being detained at Portsmouth for several weeks awaiting the convoy.

" . . . The mention of extending the Gospel to the Islands in the Pacific Ocean, and your noble forwardness upon the occasion, caused my heart to leap for joy. I am therefore inclined rather to run the risque of seeming impertinent by what I beg to say, than to decline thanking you for the liberal promotion for measure, which I rejoice to hear has laid so much upon your mind, as it has for a considerable time upon my own. . . .

**Serie** (Ambrose)—*continued.*

“ I rejoice to find, that you have been led to some persons, who have endowments of natural temper and prudence, as well as gracious habits, proper for the work, and that they have been further qualified by your liberal attentions. Though the savages of that region are, for savages, remarkably tractable; yet forbearing and accommodating dispositions will certainly be necessary, and especially at first, to prepare the minds for truth and civilization.

“ Captain Wallis, now one of the Commissioners of the Navy, who discovered Otaheite, has informed me, that the language of all the Islands in the South Sea is a dialect of the Malay, which reaches even to India; and therefore it is satisfying to know, that the attainment of one tongue will serve a missionary for the most extensive diffusion of the Xtian religion.” Etc.

“ . . . As for Protections, I am persuaded there will be no difficulty. If your Committee do not chuse to purchase a ship, they might hire one; and I venture to think that Government would take up a very considerable part, if not all, the surplus Tonnage; so that this would be a very material Reduction of the Expense. In my opinion, mere land-men should not offer to decide upon such a subject. Two or three of your most respectable sea-faring or mercantile Friends should lead the determination. St. Paul did not attempt to steer the ship in which he, as well as the rest, was to be saved. . . .

“ My Horæ Solit. excepting a few of the first volumes are out of the shops. I have tried to get some for a friend or two, but could not succeed.” Etc.

“ . . . As an officer of Government I cannot assure you *propria manu*, that you shall positively have a cargo to New South Wales; but I can say, that I will do all in my power to obtain it, on the usual terms; and I have not much doubt of success. It will be right, therefore, that I should be apprized, as soon as possible, when the stores can be taken on board, that I may have the time enough to go through the necessary applications for the purpose.” Etc.

“ . . . If Capt. Wilson would have the kindness to call upon me at my office about one o'clock any day, I shall be very glad to converse with him for half an hour.

“ A small vessel seems to be the most eligible in point of absolute command; but reimbursement of expences in any degree from freight will then, I think, be out of the question. However, Sir Charles's opinion coincides with Captain Hardcastle's, and I cannot have a word to say against such authorities.

“ Our navigators prefer April or May for the time of sailing hence, and then reckon upon two summers. They do not approve the Cape, but make a stretch for Rio Janeiro to High Southern Latitudes, where they find a westerly wind, which carries them to the East with great steadiness as far as they want. I can shew Capt. Wilson our rules, formed from Capt. Hunter's and other navigator's observations.” Etc.

“ I am sorry for the detention of the Duff. The Ganges Convict Ship hired by this office is coming round from Deal; and the Admiralty is to appoint a Convoy for her far to the Southward, of which the Duff may be availed. I have requested Capt. Patten our agent to inform Capt. Wilson of every thing he might wish to know, upon his application to him.

“ As to victualling from any part to Botany Bay except England, I am persuaded that Govt. would see so many difficulties and probably abuses, as not to give consent upon its account. Upon a private venture, it would be much under the controul of Govr. Hunter, and depend upon the necessities of the people under him, who, as I learn, can now subsist themselves with little or no assistance at least of Provision, from any other quarter. But, as it may be expedient if Capt. Wilson should go by the Cape of Good Hope instead of Cape Horn, that he should call at Port Jackson, he would learn the true state of the case there, and might act accordingly. Doubtless, if Govr. Hunter should want such a supply, and should warrant or engage for it with Capt. Wilson, the difficulty would cease, and upon his certificate the expence would be paid in England.” Etc.

1046 **SHENSTONE** (WILLIAM, 1714-1763). Poet.

FIFTEEN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED TO JOHN SCOTT HYLTON.

28 pp., 4to and 8vo. 3rd May, 1755, to 16th January, 1760.

£18 18s

A very fine collection of letters on a variety of subjects, including the trial of Lord Byng; Frederick II's victory during the "Seven Years War"; some of Whistler's verses which were to be inserted in Dodsley's Miscellany, and admitting that he sometimes *hated* poetry.

" . . . Supposing you were to give Molly D. that amiable character she deserv'd, then introduce her as appearing to her brother and expostulating about his treatment of Miss Milward & me, from ye time of her death. As for metre, such as follows,

'The sun was sunk beneath ye Hill,  
The western sky was edg'd with gold.' Etc.

Or suppose you made her write to him a letter only, in this metre? wou'd it give you any Amusement? If so, indulge yr. Fancy." Etc.

" My compliments with abundance of thanks to Mr. H. for the beauties he has added to my Picture. I like it well in general; but cannot absolutely forego my opinion that he contrasts ye colours of the stone more yn: necessary." Etc.

" . . . The conduct of Bings C.M. is now to me incomprehensible, & ye Burlesque upon their address is not without its humour or Poignancy. Mr. Amos Green . . . told me a good deal concerning ye contest about Mr. Bing. That Mr. Pitt had been so much his advocate as to have prejudiced his own popularity with ye Citizens of London. That he was severely reprimanded by ye Speaker for bringing a message from ye King relating to Bing's reprieve; before the House had given ye King any formal acct. of ye motion made in it. Commodore Keppel, it seems, was ye person yt mov'd to be absolved from his oath of Secrecy. He says moreover yt Admiral West wrote a letter to Ld. Temple wch. was delivered to him at ye admiralty. The purport was, yt if Adml. Bink suffer'd upon ye 12th Article of War, He & his brother officers wd. seem to go to sea with a Halter about their necks." Etc.

" My compliments to Mr. Hylton with my thanks for his transcript of poor Whistler's verses. They want a few alterations (wch. however will cost some pains) & then would be not improper to insert in Dodsley's miscellany. I thought to have sent a sheet to Birmm. this evening, but have not, cannot do so 'till tomorrow." Etc.

" . . . I am in no haste about ye return of the Poem. It is possible I may send a Packet to Birmingham this afternoon. I am daily making ineffectual efforts to further Mr. D.'s publication—but alas, at ye times I do not *love* poetry. I hate it—almost as bad as business. I shall be likewise distress'd for Franks. I am often wishing for my friends to come help me in ye correction of my poetry; but I know by experience yt when they arrive I rather chuse to converse with them yn employ them." Etc.

ORDERING A REWARD TO BE PAID TO JONATHAN WILD, THE INFORMER,  
FOR THE CAPTURE OF JACK SHEPPARD.

1047 [SHEPPARD ("JACK," 1702-1724). The Celebrated Highwayman and Thief. Hanged at Tyburn in 1724. The Hero of Ainsworth's famous novel "Jack Sheppard."]

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT ORDERING A REWARD OF £40 TO BE PAID TO JONATHAN WILD, THE INFORMER, FOR THE CAPTURE OF JACK SHEPPARD WHO WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH AT THE OLD BAILEY FOR ROBBING WILLIAM KNEEBONE, HIS BENEFACTOR.

THE DOCUMENT IS SIGNED BY P. DELME, MAYOR, AND J. RABY, AND BEARS ON REVERSE JONATHAN WILD'S RECEIPT FOR THE MONEY, WRITTEN AND SIGNED BY HIM.

1 page, oblong folio (vellum). 15th August, 1724. £21

An extremely interesting document ordering a reward to be paid for the capture of Jack Sheppard who was tried at the Old Bailey and condemned to death.

The document orders the sum of £40 to be paid to Jonathan Wild, the informer, for the discovery and apprehension of Sheppard. On the reverse is Wild's receipt for the money.

Sheppard was convicted of "felony & Burglary in breaking & entring the dwelling house of William Kneebone," the woollen draper who befriended him in his youth, and whose attentions the thief repaid by robbing him.

Unluckily for himself Sheppard had either offended or alarmed the notorious Jonathan Wild, who was not only the largest broker of stolen goods in London but was also informer-in-chief against thieves, and Wild effected his capture on 23rd July, 1724. Sheppard was tried at the Old Bailey on 14th August and condemned to death, and was committed to Newgate to await his execution. Newgate, however, like St. Giles's Roundhouse and New Prison, failed to hold him, and on the 31st August he managed to escape from the condemned hold and returned to his accustomed haunts and practices. His freedom was short-lived. On the 10th September he was again arrested and lodged once more in Newgate. A week later he made his last and most remarkable escape, and when recaptured was watched night and day until 16th November when his execution was witnessed by over two hundred thousand people.

1048 **SOUTHEY** (ROBERT, 1774-1843). Poet Laureate.

"AMADIS OF GAUL." THE ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT.

Extending to 338 pp., 8vo and 4to. Bound in calf and lettered on side. £52 10s

The original autograph manuscript of Southey's translation of the Spanish prose romance of "Amadis of Gaul" which was published in 1803.

1049 **SOUTH SEAS** (THE MISSION TO).

A REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF THE ORIGINAL DIARIES KEPT BY THE SOUTH SEA MISSIONARIES WHICH THEY SENT HOME TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, TOGETHER WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF DRAFT LETTERS BY REV. THOMAS HAWEIS, THE FATHER OF THE SOUTH SEAS MISSION.

In all 38 manuscripts and letters extending to 580 pp., folio and 4to. £350

An extensive collection of manuscripts and letters, dealing with the early missions and containing descriptions of the South Sea Islands, their inhabitants, the vegetation, etc., including the diary of Rev. Thomas Lewis from 7th July to 21st August, 1798, the journal of Samuel Harper, 1796-7, the journal of the missionaries to the South Seas in the "Duff," as follows:—

**The Diary of Rev. Thomas Lewis** from July 7th to August 21st, 1798, concluding with the list of books taken ashore at Otaheite by the missionaries.

Lewis, who was ordained minister, accompanies the first missionary expedition to Otaheite in the "Duff." This section of his diary covers the period following the announcement of his intention to leave the missionary house and take up his abode with his "tayo" or native friend. When the missionaries heard of his proposal to marry a native woman they unanimously refused to perform the ceremony and excommunicated him from the Church.

The diary is an interesting record of the life led by British settlers in Otaheite before the end of the 18th century.

After the voyage of the Royal Admiral under Capt. Wilson had been successfully completed, Haweis made another attempt to obtain the loan of a ship from the Government on the grounds of the value of colonising the South Sea Islands and supplying the Australian Colonies with goods hitherto sent out from England. This volume contains an autograph draft, dated September 6, 1802, on 3 pages, folio, of his letter to the Government setting forth the advantages to be gained from sending out families to settle in Otaheite and neighbouring islands.

The Missionary Journals which follow are particularly interesting in that they are the original manuscripts written on the ships and in the islands recording in detail the voyage out and the reception accorded the Missionaries on their landing and the early days of settlement among the natives.

**The Journal of Samuel Harper** covers a large part of the period from 10th

**South Seas (The Mission to)—continued.**

August, 1796, to 6th September, 1797, and occupies some 38 closely written octavo pages.

Harper was one of the missionaries who sailed in the "Duff" to take up residence in the Friendly Islands. His diary describes the voyage and their call at Rio de Janeiro and he gives a brief description of Otaheite where the ship stayed for a short period before proceeding on her journey to the Friendly Islands. On 26th March, 1797, they set sail again and four days later some of them went ashore on Palmerston's Island for cocoanuts.

He describes Tongataboo and the trouble they experienced from the three Europeans they found there, one of whom advised the chiefs to put all the Missionaries to death, and the diary ends with a hurriedly written entry on 6th Sept., 1797, saying that the "Duff" was sailing for Feejee.

**Journal of the Missionaries** from Portsmouth to Rio Janeiro, consisting of 22 closely written folio pages forming a very interesting account of life on a convict ship.

The ship sailed with a convoy for protection against the French and on nearing the American coast they fell in with several French ships, two of which they took prisoner.

In addition to the passengers and crew there were some three hundred convicts on board and during the voyage to South America, which lasted from 23rd May to 12th August, 1800, some 35 persons, one of them the surgeon, died, mostly of the fever.

**A Journal of the First Missionary Voyage** to the South Seas in the "Duff," addressed to Mr. Wm. Shrubsole, Secretary of the Missionary Society, and apparently the official diary. The manuscript is well written on folio paper and is complete except for 8 pages numbering 21-28 and two others. The Journal begins with an entry dated 1st Sept., 1796, and ends on page 155 on Friday, 31st March, 1797.

The Journal describes in detail life on board ship and is a most interesting record of travel in those days.

On account of the war with France a number of ships sailed together under the protection of a naval convoy and on 10th April they received a signal from the leader to get under way. Unfortunately the wind changed and they had to return to Spithead.

Here they stayed until 22nd Sept. when they again set sail, this time reaching the Isle of Wight before the wind dropped. After a night anchored off St. Helens they put to sea on 23rd Sept. with a good wind and sailed with the convoy until 30th Sept. when they parted company and steered S.W. By this time the Missionaries had recovered from sea-sickness and settled down to a regular routine of duties, one of which was to learn the Otaheitan language from a manuscript they had brought with them and which they regarded as more accurate than Capt. Cook's dictionary. Rio de Janeiro was reached on 12th November and after victualling they set off again about the 20th, and a week later they reached Otaheite and as they passed the west end of the island were boarded by large numbers of natives who brought local produce for barter. It being Sunday no business was done and only the chiefs were allowed to remain on board, these staying the night were carried on the ship to their anchorage in Matavai Bay. With the chief were two Swedes who were left behind when the English mutineers were removed from the island by the Pandora.

On 21st March the "Duff" sailed to the island of Eimeo, where one of the hands absconded, and from there to the Friendly Islands, calling again at Matavai on the way.

The first part of the diary ends on 31st March and the story continues in the journal kept between 7th March and 9th April, by one of the missionaries who went in the "Duff" to the Friendly Islands, and is continued again from 12th April to 15th June by William Crook, who was left alone at Christiana when John Harris decided to return home with the ship.

During the voyage they visited Palmerston's Island where a party landed with difficulty to collect cocoanuts. They found the remains of a canoe and many trees cut down, but no signs of anyone having been there recently. The ship passed Savage Island in the night when lights were visible on shore, but no attempt to land was made.

Only a few days stay was made at Tongataboo, when a favourable wind decided the Captain to sail at once for the Marquesas.

(Continued over)

**South Seas** (The Mission to)—*continued.*

No more land was seen until 23rd May when a number of uncharted islands were seen, the inhabitants of which opposed an attempt to land. Crook describes their appearance, but omits to fill in the position.

Next night they nearly ran ashore on an uninhabited island which the Captain named Sir Charles Middleton's Island. A few days later a party was landed on Serle's Island to obtain cocoanuts, but the weather turned squally and they were marooned for the night without shelter.

Christiana was reached on 5th June and they were given a friendly welcome by the natives. "Men came off from Christiana in a canoe, they were very much tattooed even over their face and lips and spoke less like the Otaheiteans than we expected, they appeared very quiet and pleased that they were suffered to come aboard the ship."

The ground appears to have been very fertile as the writer remarks on 14th June that the seeds he had sown on 8th June were springing up.

Among other items of particular interest may be mentioned:—

**Discourse** of 12 pages, on the South Sea Missions, especially the Sandwich Islands, with details for financing the journey out and bringing a cargo back from Tahiti.

**An Address** of 7 pages appealing for renewed activity in the South Seas, written after the trouble in Tahiti when many of the missionaries fled to Port Jackson.

Draft of an 8-page letter of encouragement to the missionaries.

Draft of a 5-page letter to the clergy calling for their aid in obtaining men to go abroad for the Society.

A 4½-page letter addressed to the missionaries about to go abroad.

A 3½-page draft of a letter to the India Company in reply to a request for fuller particulars of the Society's intentions in sending a ship to the southern ocean.

**Detailed Letter of Instructions to Capt. Wilson** of the Royal Admiral, as to the disposal of missionaries and goods, 2½ pages, folio accompanied by a personal letter of 2 pages, folio, from Haweis to Capt. Wilson on matters of secular importance.

**Two Narratives** on 23 pages of the events following the desertion of two seamen from the Nautilus and the missionaries' attempt to recover them, ending in the defection of many of the latter and their flight to Port Jackson. These narratives throw an interesting light on the state of the country at the beginning of the 19th century, and in a brief description of the vegetation the writer maintains that a ship could make a profitable journey solely to obtain a cargo of the uncultivated produce of the island.

**Missionary Letter** of 4½ pages written after 5 months at Tahiti and sent home by the "Duff" on her departure from the South Seas.

3 pages of notes on Otaheite—diseases, people, government, etc.

8 pages descriptive of the islands and people visited by the missionary ship. This is a brief memoir of Tahiti.

Some 24 pages, mostly copies in the hand of Dr. Haweis, of the descriptions of Tahiti made by persons who had visited the islands. This was evidently some of the information collected by Haweis relating to the South Sea Islands when he was contemplating the first missionary expedition.

One relates to a Mr. Seymour, a missionary candidate who had spent two months in Otaheite with Bligh, another is a report from Mr. Lamport, first mate of the Prince William Henry, afterwards of the Kackall, who was at Otaheite in 1792. A third is a report of a conference with Capt. New of the "Daedalus," the latest ship to touch at Otaheite and the Marquesas. The last is a three-page report written after the second visit of the Missionary ship and contains very interesting comments on the improvements effected in Otaheite and Tongataboo since their first arrival.

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“ VIRGINIBUS PUERISQUE.”

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“ This is merely a note to tell you what I am sure will please you. It is a little triumph over a sceptic. Henley writes ‘ Gosse’s poem, the Cruise of the Rover ’ is really devilish good. I am much pleased and surprised.

“ I am rather in hope again. I feared my wife had cancer; I had to go down to Bern to fetch her away which I did with trouble, but I have got her so far back to Davos; and I have a great hope that her illness is not so serious. . .

“ Chatto & Windus gave me £100 for my book, which Paul would (practically) none of! That as against Paul’s £20 for Virg. Puer., makes a man think. I also found out Paul in something else. O come, come away from the Kegan Paulineum.” Etc.

" POEMS 1842."

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" . . . I thank you for your polite & kindly communication, as also for the offer of your services in the correction of the press, supposing that my book were published in America. I am rejoiced that I have made myself friends on the other side of the Atlantic, & feel what a high privilege it is for a writer to be born into a language common to two great peoples; & so believe me not insensible, or if that seem to savour too much of the coldness of mere courtesy, believe me deeply sensible to the honour my American friends have done me even in making a request to which I feel it impossible to accede as they, perhaps, might wish. I am conscious of many things so exceedingly crude in those two volumes that it would certainly be productive of no slight annoyance to me, to see them republished as they stand at present, either here or in America, but I will tell you what I will do, for when I was wavering before, your letter decided me. I have corrected copies of most that was worth correction in those two volumes & I will in the course of a few months republish these in England with several new poems & transmit copies to Little & Brown & also to yourself (if you will accept one) & you can then of course do as you choose with them.

" Mr. Carlyle I know, but not very intimately. I cannot recollect ever having heard him mention his friends across the water; but I am sure that the good opinion both of him who edited his *Miscellanies* & of those who gave them 'such a hearty welcome in America' must be well worth having: and I wish to know them & to love them not only as readers but friends."

#### ON ROBERT BURNS' STATUE AT GLASGOW.

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AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO GORDON SMITH.

1 page, 8vo. Freshwater, 12th January, 1877.

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Regretting his inability to be present at the unveiling of Burns' statue at Glasgow, which took place on 25th January.

" Though I have as much veneration for your poet as if I had been born a Scotchman, I cannot be present at the unveiling of his Statue."

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AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED.

½-page, 8vo. Cornhill, 24th November, 1859.

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" If the article is short, perhaps a tour in the Scilly Islands might interest our public. I will look at the MS. if you will have the kindness to send it, and report again after it has been read by Your obdt. Servt. W. M. Thackeray."

1056 **THACKERAY** (WILLIAM MAKEPEACE).

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO MR. HODDER.

1 page, 8vo. Onslow Square, 6th September, N.Y. £10 10s

"I have been out of town for some time and indeed had no means of helping you in your present plight.

"I want a little work done in the way of arranging papers—copying at the B.M., etc.—if you are free and will come here on Tuesday mg. next I can give you a little work, and put a few pounds (5 or 6 say) in your way."

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Thy Lover Phoebus hangs so pale and low?" Etc.

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An extremely interesting letter referring to his play "Tancred and Sigismunda" which was eventually produced in 1752 with Garrick playing Tancred. Also mentioning that he has undertaken to write a new play, the subject being Titus Marcius Coriolanus.

". . . I have undertaken again the terrible task of writing a new Play; for, not entirely trusting to the Broad Bottom, I will try to subsist upon the narrow but sure one of Self-Independency. The subject is Titus Marcius Coriolanus, to which my two friends (whom I will not name, least by any chance the Author of the Daily Post should hear of it) are now reconciled. They are to give me their advice upon it on Sunday next, when I am to dine with them at Petersham."

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Day—so tis certain we must be in London a while before, to look 'em out, form the Preface &c. Give me your best wishes for our journey; and come to wish us a happy New Year in some of the pretty streets about Cavendish Square.

"Do pray write to Vienna & tell Mrs. Greatheed our Direction; & let me hear the fate of the Florence Miscellany, that you was in such a bustle about." Etc.

The Poem which accompanies refers to the "Florence Miscellany" and concludes:—

"I rave enrag'd as well I may  
To find myself so freighted,  
But all the Pearls were stole away  
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3 pp., 4to. Varese, 4th August, 1786.

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An extremely interesting letter written during Mrs. Piozzi's visit to Italy following her marriage to Gabriel Piozzi which had been regarded with disapproval by society in England. During the short time she lived in Italy Mrs. Piozzi wrote her "Anecdotes" giving a very lively picture of Johnson, and also collaborated with William Parsons, Robert Merry, Bertie Greatheed, the "Della Cruscans" and others in producing the "Florence Miscellany."

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"Your very friendly & agreeable Letter followed us to this charming Place, where Mr. Piozzi has taken me a Country House for the hot weeks, & we have already spent a Month of the Time in great Gaiety, & some little Splendour too with our Beds all filled by Milanese Friends—Marquisses & Monsignori, who wrote Verses on our Wedding day, and praised with unaffected Goodhumour that Happiness they all appeared willing to increase.

"Your kind Count Borromeo put his Faery Palace & the whole Isola Bella into my husbands Hands for a Week, so we carried thither a Band of nine, the best Musicians in Italy, and made Lago Maggiore echo with our French Horns &c. . . I hope you will carry my kind love & my Husband's to our pretty Daughters at Mrs. Murray's house—The Honble. Mrs. Murray in Kensington Square. They will be happy to see Mr. Parsons, of whom I have written to them so often & so much—& with whom by virtue of the Florence Miscellany, they are already well acquainted. A propos you must not wonder at the Tricks you tell me of, played by Authors, Booksellers &c. It is the way with the English you know to make everything as publick as the Sun. I think it most surprizing the Event did not happen before now. Every Man that writes even an Epigram wth. us is called out to the Colosseo presently, and must stand his Tryal at the Bocca della Verita.

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